Chicago Tribune.

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PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

Building Materials and Fire Extinguishers.

Fire Limits, Building Ordinance, Etc.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The terrible destruction of Chicago sounds a note of warning so awful in its character that none can choose but hear it. It calls upon us to consider if the congregated thousands in our populous cities must continue to be exposed to such fearfully tragic visitations—if all their earthly possessions and the lives of themselves and kindred are, and must be, unavoidably exposed to sudden destruction at any hour and with no hope of averting the danger. The heart of humanity shrinks away from such a thought, and were men forced to hold it constantly before their minds, how soon would they creep away in fear from the cities and isolate themselves in far-separated spots! Only by shutting their eyes against such warnings as the great fires of London, Hamburg, and Chicago are they able to dwell thus under the uplifted arm of death. The most terrible calamities often teach the most valuable lessons, and thoughtful men will be vigilant to detect what may be proclaimed by this last hideous messenger of destruction.

To me it suggests two questions, which it would seem deserve, if they have not already received, the most earnest, searching, and rigorous examination; by scientific men, philanthropists, capitalists, legislators, and citizens at large. The first of these is whether we can build commodious and comfortable buildings that shall be actually and absolutely incombustible, and yet keep within the limits of economical investment. Now it seems plain that the only escape from city fires is to erect buildings that shall contain no combustible material in any part of their structure. Stone, brick, mortar, and iron are the only materials at present available for such a purpose. The first three of these are already employed on foundations and walls with every desirable success. But, having gone thus far with incombustible material, it is deemed economical, in fact, almost necessary, to use wood to put in floors, doors, windows, cornice, etc. An effort is then made to render this wood-work fire-proof by use of paints and preparations, but how vainly recent events only too painfully declare. The attempt is simply futile and absurd. Now, the question is, Have we any incombustible material that can be safely and economically put in the place of wood for these finishing works? Iron only is at present available, and with the present perfected processes of working, preparing, and finishing iron, we see no reason why it cannot be made equally acceptable in all these uses. If it were employed, the contents of a building, the goods and merchandise stored in it might burn; but, except in the case of large quantities of highly inflammable material, as oils, spirits, &c., could scarcely produce sufficient heat to materially damage the structure, and even then there would be no possibility of the fire extending beyond the building in which it originated. I believe that iron may be used and our buildings be none the less durable, none the less acceptable, all things considered. The only question to be discussed then under this head, is that of economy. And ... must continue to control the ... so long as men generally love their own ... more than their neighbors' lives. It is in this country, where the natural facilities for the production of iron are so great, to estimate correctly, and with the most far-reaching liberal computations, whether, all things considered, iron is not more economical than wood for building purposes, in large cities, where the danger of fire, and the difficulty of controlling it are so patent. It will, I fear, be proved by this vast destruction, that fire insurance fails just at the time of most urgent need, and is powerless against the worst losses. But, even if it withstand this violent shock, it needs accurate estimating to show whether the amounts now annually expended upon the insurance of buildings would not pay, or more than pay, the interest on the additional amount required to construct buildings so entirely indestructible by fire that little or no insurance would be required. Of course, we are speaking now of buildings in centres where risks of fire are greater, and the value of buildings augmented. If iron be, or be not, available within the limits of a wise economy, it still rests with men of science, sustained by capitalists, who are their natural protectors, to be diligent in the search after something that it is better or cheaper than iron or wood. We believe in science pursued for its results, rather than for its knowledge; science practical, rather than ideal. We regard the true end of scientific study to be, not so much that the student may repeat and recite in books the principles he has discovered, as that he may apply them in overcoming the obstacles man finds in his path of progress. This question of [not fire-proof] incombustible building we commend to the most scrutinizing investigation of scientific men, philanthropists, men of money, architects, legislators; all whose interest is linked with the interest of men and the progress of the race in wealth, civilization, and security. It is an old question. Let it be looked anew.

Let American mind be applied to it with that intensity that characterizes all Yankee intellectual processes.

Along with this question of incombustible buildings comes a second question of no less importance, and one that cannot fail to be most interesting so long as it remains unanswered, and anything possessing value continues to be inflammable, for not houses and blocks of buildings only can burn, but almost every article of value, whether isolated or heaped together, can be destroyed by fire. This second question is, can any means be found for effectually arresting combustion under all circumstances? Recent events prove that water applied with all the skill and power men possess is utterly useless to arrest the progress of flame under precisely those circumstances which most demand an efficient means of resistance to the fiery element. Certain gases have the effect of at once smothering and subduing the most violent conflagration by withdrawing the supply of oxygen. But here a difficulty presents itself. That which thus smothers a fire suffocates all living beings, and, for the same reason, to apply the gas without its deadly result is the problem for solution. This problem we commend as we have done the first one, to the investigation of all who are interested in humanity, and can do aught to promote its study.

Philanthropists can agitate it, legislators can stimulate its study, and capitalists and property-owners will reward its solution.

There is an old saying which declares that "Fools can ask questions wise men cannot answer." We offer no answers to these questions. We have not even a suggestion to make concerning them, except what we have made, that they deserve examination by all. No one can guess or foreknow what lucky accident may put him in possession of the answers if he only keep the questions in mind.

Along with these questions is a third, whose answer depends not at all upon the answers of those being unsatisfactory. The right to property carries with it the corresponding obligation to all other persons to abstain from acts that shall endanger its possession or lessen its value. In crowded cities the rights of men are so close that the utmost caution is necessary to prevent an interference. Nothing but the most discriminating legislation can set up the standard of justice among the conflicting interests, and wisdom, integrity and courage are required to enable this to be done. It might seem at first thought that each man had a right to build on his own land whatever and however he pleased. But it must be borne in mind that in the exercise of his right he must not endanger or violate the property of his neighbor. Governments have recognized the necessity of maintaining this right of each, and city governments have controlled to a certain extent the character of buildings within a certain limit. This control is surely just and proper where such vast interests of life and property are at stake. It is a question which may be fairly discussed. Has this control been sufficiently and wisely exercised? Under this question we may ask several subordinate ones. Would it not be just and wise to elect a board of capable and trustworthy men to whom should be given the entire control, under certain and proper restrictions, of the plans and materials of all buildings erected within the city limits? Pass city laws requiring every builder before beginning his work to submit his plan, with detailed account of materials to be used, to this supervising board for their acceptance or rejection, and make it obligatory upon this board to reject all plans which they deem would unnecessarily expose or endanger the property of others, and make it penal to build upon a plan not approved by the board. Then establish certain limits within which no person shall be allowed to use any combustible material in any part of his building, then a second district might be set off surrounding this first district and no walls or roofs or cornice be permitted thereon except stone, brick, iron, concrete or slate, the interior of the building allowably of wood, then surrounding this second district allow wooden structures, but separate them from the second district by a reasonably protecting open space. Would it not seem that such an arrangement must make the central wealth of cities perfectly secure if certain other precautions are observed? For instance, may it not wisely and justly be required that all inflammable drugs, oils, etc., except sample or small retail stocks shall be stored outside the city limits? That all coal, lumber and gunpowder, except small retail stock shall be excluded from the city limits, or at least from the immediate proximity of all buildings? Would it not be wise to place the water-works of a city within the first proposed district, and thus secure them in the time when most needed? Many other questions of interest are linked with these, but I pause content with asking questions. Will the wise men try to answer them, or propound better for solution, or will they go on in their old careless ways and suffer as before? Will they place their most valuable records in fire-proof (!) rooms and imagine them safe?

These questions concern all cities, and especially should Chicago consider them and be wise.

Having no aim but to promote the future security of life and property in large cities, I have written the above, hoping it may find room in your columns. Very respectfully,

G. E. CLARK.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Oct. 16.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone and His Greenwich Constituency—The Responsibility for Naval Disasters—Mercenary Novelists—New Books—Proposed Electoral Union.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, October 5.

The Under Secretaries of State, the titled officials, the big-wigs of the Ministry generally, are all asking each other what Mr. Gladstone will say. The occasion is unique and the expectations various.

Three years ago Mr. Gladstone was rejected by the influential county of South Lancashire, which was bent upon showing its disapproval of his Radical leanings, and, though Premier, he would have been unable to take his seat in the House had not the populous and democratic borough of Greenwich, assuming the worst, in the meantime accepted him. Now, Greenwich is not a fashionable town. It is true that the place is associated with the naval glories of England; that every fighting Jack-tar has had before his eyes the prospect of a pension and a berth at Greenwich Hospital; that Nelson's relics are treasured here, the coat which the fatal bullet pierced, and the flag of the ship on which he fell; true that a noble park, well-stocked with deer, gives a rural air to the tour. Though all is within sight of St. Paul's Cathedral, Greenwich is, nevertheless, essentially democratic and vulgar. The Thames, which rolls by, loses its fashionable character after it has passed through Westminster bridge; and Greenwich is mixed up, even in the minds of the middle classes, with cheap tea and shrimps, and an annual fair, to which half the blackguards of London are wont to travel. As the darling son of Oxford University, the man of fine tastes and haughty bearing, Mr. Gladstone must have winced at the obligation thrust upon him by Greenwich. It was convenient enough, but had only some other borough offered it. Greenwich, itself, was not so harmonious as it seemed. A busy, intemperate agitator, who had been of service to the Liberal party, persisted in offering himself to the electors, and Mr. Gladstone was chiefly selected to get rid of him. Mr. Langley could not with any decency oppose Mr. Gladstone, but he "had his feelings" as he withdrew. Now, what was the Premier's course toward those plebian electors who saved him from, at all events, momentary political exile. I regret to say it was an ungenerous one. Mr. Gladstone wrote a grateful letter, and with it was content. The recess arrived, other members visited their friends, and Ministers of State delivered oracular utterances, Mr. Gladstone alone was silent. He appeared to shrink from contact with his democratic constituents. Another year passed, and yet no visit. The Tories, noticing this general discontent, started a requisition calling upon Mr. Gladstone to resign his seat. The story was circulated that the said requisition proceeded from the Liberals; but, in fact, it originated in a joke by the Tories, and only looked serious when the world outside assumed it to be the work of Mr. Gladstone's former supporters. This year the feeling was intense. "What have we done? Why this contemptuous treatment?" was the universal cry. A leading member of the popular party wrote to the government "whip" and plainly told him that, if Mr. Gladstone did not see them this recess the Liberals would take no more trouble about him. Mr. Glyn, it is said, pleaded Mr. Gladstone's numerous engagements; but this time the local leader was firm. "I throw upon you," he said, "all the responsibility. The Greenwich people are so angry that only a visit can pacify them." It is under these circumstances that Mr. Gladstone is to face his ill-used supporters.

Once at Greenwich, facing a densely-crowded audience, Mr. Gladstone is safe so far as carrying the day there, and I think no doubt need exist. The Tories may try to create a disturbance, but there is a magic in the highest oratory which even ruffianism has to respect. But pleasing the English people away from the charm of his voice, is another thing. Mr. Gladstone stands between the Liberal party—half of whom are begging him to remain still, and half are urging him to go on. Whichever way he stirs he must give offence. For the moment, he has risen in the favor of the middle classes by his resolute language against the Irish repealers. His words are widely quoted. But the people want to know what he has to say of the strikes; of the House of Lords; of real secular education; of the existence of a State Church. Mr. Gladstone will probably deliver himself of a manifesto, to be as celebrated as the Tamwork manifestos of the late Sir Robert Peel.

Apart from questions of principle, the public want to hear what the Ministry intends to do with the army; and, above all, how the frightful disasters to government vessels are to be explained.

Mr. Goschen was transferred from the Poor Law Board to the Admiralty under inauspicious circumstances. The loss of the Captain had fearfully affected the public mind, and this disaster has been followed by a succession of blows to the reputation of the English navy for seamanship. The loss of the Psyche; the loss of the Megara; the grounding of the Agincourt on a well-known rock off the Bay of Gibraltar; the later, but fortunately less dangerous, accidents to the Repulse and the Race, have shown that the system of naval training at present in use is neither scientific nor thorough enough to turn out officers fit to handle iron-clads. Somebody will have to answer for this in Parliament. Probably it will be Mr. Baxter. At all events, it would be excessively unfair to blame Mr. Goschen for the failure in seamanship which has demoralized the navy.

A short time ago the following advertisement appeared in the London Athenæum "Wanted—a stirring, lively story (original), of 40 or 50 chapters, for a popular weekly periodical. It is essential that it should be full of incident, abound in dramatic description, and contain a variety of modern life and character; also, that it should be moral in its tone and instructive in its teaching. For the suitable production of an experienced writer a good price will be given. Address ——." This advertisement it must be which has set in movement the authors of such novels as are announced to appear immediately, with titles after this fashion: "Half a Dozen Daughters," "Cruel as the Grave" (this by a Countess), "Linked at Last," and "Is She a Wife." Novel-writing is now a smart trade. I know two or three persons who have given up good situations for the "business." I meet one of them frequently. He is usually radiant. "Ah, my boy! This is better than that —— government office; £500 down for my next novel, and another one on the books." I wonder how long it will last! Each of his stories has less in it than its predecessor of originality. That he has no time for observation or study, I think not so much of as that he should have become so horridly commercial. Novels deal with the romance of life. They treat of the passions and affections, arresting and condensing the fragrant essence of things. And yet I declare I do not know a more tradesman-like class than the English novelists of the present day. Nine-tenths of their talk is of money; what they have received, what they expect to receive, and how much somebody else has had. Tales are written to order,—terms, cash payment. If you speak well of a particular production, you instantly hear what it fetched. Its merits, apart from the market value, are ignored. "It is the modern spirit," says a sympathising friend, "the only writers not money-grabbers are the poets, and they still give away their works." However, please except such authors as Mrs. Lewes from the foregoing sweeping description. The publishers could tell you that their great trouble is to persuade her to write. Let us be thankful that her new work is not in blank verse, and does not deal with the times of Savaronola, but is a story of English provincial life, like "Adam Bede."

Among other notable books this autumn will be a "History of Domestic Manners and Sentiments during the Middle Ages," by Thomas Wright, M. A., with illustrations from contemporary MSS.; a book called "Our Poor Relations," by Colonel Hamley, whom I observed, during the late Aldershot manœuvres, deep in military strategy; the third volume of Lord Brougham's autobiography; and two books about India, viz.: "Eastern Experiences," by Lewin B. Bowring, Lord Canning's Private Secretary, and for many years the Principal Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, illustrated with maps and diagrams, and "Western India Before and during the Mutinies, Pictures drawn from Life" by Major General Sir George Le Grand Jacob.

Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co., who have published American books very largely, now appear to be laying themselves out for illustrated books. I notice the following as their last: "Fairy Tales," by Hans Christian Andersen, illustrated by twelve large designs in color, after original drawings by E. V. B., the text newly translated by H. L. D. Ward and Augusta Plesner; Carl Werner's "Nile Sketches," painted from nature during his travels through Egypt,—the first of a series of water-color drawings in perfect fac-simile of the originals, mounted on strong English card-board, large folio, 23 by 17½ inches with preface and descriptive text by Dr. A. E. Brehm and Dr. Dumichen; "Illustrations to Goethe's Faust," by Paul Konewka, the English text from Bayard Taylor's translations (the illustrations are very finely finished silhouettes), dedicated by special permission to the "Gems of Dutch Art"; twelve photographs from the finest engravings in the British Museum, by Stephen Thompson, with descriptive letterpress by G. W. Reid, Keeper of the Prints, British Museum; Viadart's "Wonders of Sculpture," uniform with the "Wonders of Italian Art," etc., numerous illustrations, square 8vo.

We are to have, also, "Pen Photographs of Charles Dickens' Readings," by Kate Field, "an American." This young lady gave some private readings lately at the Haymarket Theatre. I see the volume is to contain "Illustrations." I am sure the book will be more interesting if the authoress' portrait is included. Miss Field struck her English auditors as possessing much spirit and energy.

Some audacious speculator is bringing out a completion of Charles Dickens' "Mystery of Edwin Drood," the type, cover, etc., being a copy of the original.

To the attacks upon American publishers, the "Bookseller" very aptly replies: "For this country the works of Cooper, Washington Irving, Longfellow, Bryant, Mrs. Stowe, Noah Webster, and every other author whose writings are worth it, are printed without their consent or knowledge, or that of their representatives; but here, all who do such things are honorable, respectable men. There can be no piracy in taking that which the law of England permits."

A proposition has just been made which will greatly affect, if carried out, the politics of England. It is, that the people establish an electoral union on the model of the trades unions. The political interests of the people, it is urged, are as much in common as are the trade interests of the men of any trade, and the machinery that correctly ascertains the feeling and gives effect to the decisions of the great majority in the one case, might advantageously be applied to the other. A trades union can obtain the opinion of like trades upon any given subject; can, where there is a difference of opinion, take an exact vote upon it, and can, at all times, be relied upon as an authoritative channel for the expression of the feeling of the trade. It can circulate all documents requiring general signature, and it is a sterling and ever ready means of combined action. All this an electoral union could do for the people in political matters, and such a union might easily be established. It would have a central office in London as the seat of government, and branches in every town; each branch, of course, electing its own officers. By means of such a union, the working classes throughout the country could, at election times, arrange a general platform, and draw up a sort of candidates' catechism, that would serve as a test on great principles and the leading questions of the time.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The Reception of the Body Guard—National Peace Association—The Finances of France—Interview with a French Official.

From our Special Correspondent.

BERLIN, Prussia, Oct. 10.

The imperial capital has fully resumed its political and social interest. This day is the liveliest we have witnessed since the triumphal entry of the troops. Everything seems to coincide to make this opening day of the "saison d'hiver" highly interesting. The Emperor, well and strong, returned from his long summer tour on Saturday. Prince Bismarck had already arrived the day previous; and the Crown Prince, Prince George, Prince Adalbrecht, and Marshal Moltke have since made their appearance, and their magnificent equipages add grandeur to the master sight afforded by the broad and beautiful "Unter den Linden" from the Royal Castle to the Brandenburg Gate.

The reception of the Body Guard officers took place this forenoon, from 10 to 11. I was favored with admittance to the Royal Palace, and with a "standing seat" in the spacious hall into which opens the reception room. Here the officers patiently waited, and were received in turn, according to their rank. His Majesty was in full dress, and looked decidedly martial, and more like a man of 50 than like one who is already much on the worse side of 70. He particularly distinguished but very few of the officers. I have not learned the nature and grade of the royal favors granted.

At the close of this brilliant reception—brilliant not in the usual sense of that word, for there was not a dame or damsel to be seen, but every man appeared in his very best, and a finer-looking set of officers I have never met, they are the elite of the German army. The Emperor made a special visit to the Garrison Church, in which were assembled the most influential Protestant clergymen of ... They constitute what is termed the "National Peace Association," a body whose purpose is to ... a "spiritual harvest" out of the sad effects of the late war. The deplorable fact that, religiously, Germany is very far in arrear of the position she is now called upon to take in the political world, is realized, and these religious teachers are beginning to awake to a sense of their ... neglected duty. ... Royal hero and patron encouraged them by his presence, but ... the Protestant churches are open, and none of them are crowded. There is a ... stranger in the city. The renowned "Domchor"—Cathedral choir—sang this evening at 4. At 3 o'clock the vast edifice was crowded, and people were turning from the doors in hundreds. This choir is justly celebrated. It is without doubt, the best in existence, without even excepting that of St. Peter's, at Rome.

M. Pouyer-Quertier arrived here on ... with MM. Ozenne, Fenelon, and ... and took quarters at the Royal Hotel. According to the chief Paris correspondent of the "Independence Belge," he is fully empowered by M. Thiers to settle the Alsace-Lorraine question, politically as well as financially. He has already had two interviews with Bismarck, and I learn from sources considered reliable, that the thorny difficulties bid fair to be satisfactorily disposed of, and that probably the treaty will be signed before the French Minister returns.

The finances of France are now exciting much general attention, and no small degree of fear among the friends of the Republic. As the wildest and most contradictory reports are circulated in regard to this matter, I called to see M. Pouyer-Quertier, for the purpose, if possible, of ascertaining the facts. I hastened from the Garrison Church to the Hotel Royal, and, on being informed that the gentleman was present, sent in my card. The Minister plead business, and represented himself by one of the gentlemen above named, and who acted much as though he feared one of Bismarck's spies was after him. The following conversation took place:

"What is there at your service, sir?"

"In view of the alarming state in which the finances of your great country are represented to be—as you, no doubt, are aware—the exceeding sensitiveness of German and English capitalists, and the interest which our American public take in the affairs of France, I have come, if favored, to inquire of his Excellency concerning a few generally credited statements, about which the Journal Official remains perfectly silent."

"But he is not here as Minister of Finances."

"I am aware of the fact; he could, however, favor us with——"

"If you were in Paris, there we might give you the information you desire; for America and France are becoming more nearly related, and this is kind of you, but he has been here three or four days now, and can't tell you much about it."

"But I am not in Paris, and Monsieur is here, and could well tell me, if he would, whether it is true that France is now burdened with a milliard of interest annually, and whether——"

"Bah! those are all newspaper reports. I can tell you that that is not true."

"Yes, I believe that, and have asserted the same in the Paris —— and American journals but my statements have been contradicted, and plausible proofs brought against them. Are you willing that I should affirm this upon your name?"

"We are not in the habit of doing so; but I can assure you that it is not true, and that it will be so proved as soon as the National Assembly again meets. France is rich. We thank you for your interest in us. America and France are now destined to be brought much nearer to each other."

Here ended the interview. According to the reports now circulated, France is in a fearfully alarming financial condition. Her annual interest paid, she would have left but a little over one quarter of her usual allowance to carry on the government. The Emperor consumed two milliards yearly; the Republic, it seems, has but a fraction over a quarter of that amount to defray her current expenses and pay the thousands upon thousands of indemnity claims which are accruing. You can well imagine what influence such reports have on the markets and in the fields of political speculations. This, too, is fuel for the Imperialists, who are daily and arduously pressing their cause. They make their headquarters in Switzerland; but they are in Belgium among the members of the French Assembly, in the army, in the forming government of Paris, in the Councils Generaux, and in all the cities of the south, occupying positions of sufficient prominence to give to their word all power needed to instantly reconvert the trivial masses of France from the Republic to the fallen regime.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Seizure of Plates, Presses, Seals, Type and Fibre Paper.

From the New York Times, Oct. 27.

Colonel Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service, has known for many months that a skillful counterfeiter was a resident of New-York, and that in the boldest manner the man was executing plates for other counterfeiters in distant parts of the United States. He, however, could not be traced to his workshop, and would doubtless have long eluded the search of detectives, if, through a remarkable series of betrayals, the Police had not at last had him surrendered into their grasp. On the 6th of September the detectives arrested David Kirkbridge for offering to sell counterfeit money. Kirkbridge was easily frightened into informing the officers that he had, but a week previously, purchased "queer" to the amount of $2,000 from Stephen Paine, a notorious passer of the same. Paine said that he had often obtained counterfeit money from Harry Cole, a resident of Jersey City, and, in fact, just obtained from that treasury $5,000 of fictitious bills. Cole was arrested, and when questioned, confessed that he had bought the counterfeit money from Joshua D. Miner, a contractor for street paving in Sixty-seventh street, near Ninth avenue. He is well known as "Jock Miner," and is said to have given employment as a street contractor to nearly 150 men for many years back. Arrangements were made by Col. Whitley with Cole for the capture of this man, who for many years past had been connected with the "queer business." He is said to have furnished capital for carrying it on. He it was who got up the $100 compound interest note in 1864, of which $300,000 worth were printed. A party named Holmes was arrested at the time for the transaction, and Miner went his bail in $50,000. Col. Whitley got Cole to fix matters with Miner so that a meeting might be had between the two latter on Wednesday night on the corner of Sixty-seventh street and Broadway. Here Cole was to receive plates and counterfeit money amounting to $4,000 for $1,500. Miner was willing to trade, and, by the way, he used to sell this "queer" for two cents on the dollar. At the time appointed Miner appeared in front of his own stables, and was approached by a man who brought a couple of packages, and was about receiving them when Colonel Whitley's detectives, who had been ambushed near by, pounced upon the man, whose name was Tom Ballard, alias Avery, and found that the packages contained $5,000 in counterfeits. Meanwhile Miner, who had not observed the fate of his friend, received $1,500 in good money from Cole, and pulling from his pocket a counterfeit plate on the National Bank of Poughkeepsie, and another for $2 notes on the Ninth National Bank of this city, handed them to Cole. At this moment a preconcerted signal was given, and the detectives sprang upon their man. Miner, thus attacked, dropped money and everything, and getting one of the officer's fingers in his mouth, bit hard. A well-directed blow broke his hold, and very soon persuasion of a similar character brought him to his senses. Both prisoners were taken to the Bleecker Street Secret Service Office, while the officers went off in quest of proof against them, in the shape of counterfeits and presses.

Ballard's place of business—his work-shop—at No. 250 Rivington street, was first visited on Wednesday night by the officers. On the upper floor of the building, which is a tenement house, were found $3,500 concealed behind the rub base, together with inks, colors, and a $1,000 United States Treasury issue plate, partly executed. There was also an old woman, who represented herself as being his aunt, but professed no knowledge of the man's employment outside of his being an engraver. Many of the tools of his art were found about the premises. Indeed, it appears that Ballard, who resides in ... formerly in the Treasury Department. ... been that of carriage-painter.

The most important discovery ... was a ... such as is used by the Government for Treasury notes, a quantity of old greenbacks and "mash" ... in a vat. These, it was afterward found, were used for the manufacture of this very "fibre," of which the government believed itself to be in sole possession. But Ballard, it is said, is the only one outside who knows the secret of its manufacture. ... a foe to banks.

The next arrest made was that of Llewellyn Williams, ... evening at his residence, No. 150 West Fifty-... street, on information given by the other two prisoners. ... found a full set of ... and from $10,000 to $15,000 worth of the bogus scrip, all over the house, and on Williams' person. Many packages were damp, as if lately executed. This man was printer, and in his establishment were found presses, inks, colors, and all the appurtenances of his part of the business.

Joshua Miner was taken before United States Commissioner Davenport, yesterday, who came to the Secret Service office for the purpose. The prisoner waived an examination, and was committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $20,000. Ballard was likewise sent there. Williams, who ... will be brought before the Commissioner to-day. Miner is an Englishman, between 45 and 50 years old; Ballard, aged 30, also an Englishman, was, it is said, discharged from the Government employ on suspicion of dishonesty or fraudulent practices; Williams, aged 35, is a Welshman.

LIST OF THE SEIZURES.

New United States issue—One $1,000 plate, unfinished state; one $20 greenback, fully finished, back and front; one $10 national bank, Poughkeepsie Bank, on steel; one national bank, not finished, the back only being engraved; one $2 national bank, on steel, fully completed; one full set, "Lincoln head," five-cent stamp, on steel, fully completed; one full set, "Stanton head," completed, fifty cent, on steel, for seven impressions; one full set, "Stanton head," on steel, for ten impressions; one full set, "Stanton head," on copper, for five impressions; ten transfer rolls (hardened steel), for reproducing duplicates of all the above except the $1,000 plate; ten full sets, original bed pieces (hardened steel), for making the transfer rolls; one transfer press, costing $1,700, of a kind rarely found outside of the Treasury Department or bank-note companies; one transfer press, smaller pattern, costing $1,200; two large printing presses for making counterfeit money; two smaller, for same purposes; a large quantity of type for altering bank bills to other banks; two full sets of engraver's tools, ink rollers, ink and cloths; a full set of Treasury seals for stamping the red seal impressions on the notes; $46,000 in counterfeit $2, $10, $20 and $100 notes; about 150 pounds of the celebrated "fibre" paper and the entire apparatus required to prepare and make the same; an excellent set of "Lincoln head" plates, besides those mentioned above.

As will be observed, the names of the officers have not been given, for very good reasons. Their work, which has been well done so far, resulting in the capture of $60,000 worth of bogus money, the material for its manufacture, and, it is hoped, has uprooted and destroyed the most troublesome and skillful nest of counterfeiters in the country.

THE LATE EMPIRE.

Sale of the Empress Eugenie's Personal Effects.

Paris (October 7) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

In passing by the new galleries of the Louvre, facing the quay, I heard the tinkle of a bell, and the voice of a crier inviting the public to come in and buy what remained to be sold of the Empress Eugenie's personal effects. Accepting the invitation, I entered the little court, standing in the midst of the Imperial stables. Another bell-ringer was at the door of the manege, where M. Buchon used to give the Prince Imperial riding lessons. It is a long-vaulted chamber, with a sanded floor. Its even temperature was the reason why it was chosen for the equestrian practice of the boy whom prefets were bound to designate at public banquets "the hope of France." Though all the steeds have long since disappeared from the Louvre stables, a faint smell of horse-litter floated through the air. The manege was decorated by Jules Ferry and Rochefort, who were accustomed to take riding lessons in it during the siege. But on the occasion to which I now particularly refer it was occupied by old clothes sellers of both sexes, curiosity dealers, a few friends of the fallen dynasty whose faces I had often seen grouped around the throne of the Salle des Etats, some dirty students, a reporter of the Gaulois, attracted, like myself, by the noise of the bell; and a sprinkling of those antiquated gentlemen in white ... who pass their lives in hovering about the book-stands on the parapet of the Quay Voltaire, and crossing and recrossing the Pont des Arts. The auctioneer was a self-sufficient sort of common-place bourgeois. He did his best to be jocular at the expense of fallen greatness. In liquidating the Imperial effects he was assisted by an old clerk, two men wearing threadbare Imperial liveries, and a strong-voiced valuer, who, contrary to the traditions of Paris auctioneers, puffed the wares he wanted to vend. To some he attempted to give a historical value. Each article he seemed to think was worth its weight in gold, if only as a relic. The dresses, laces, shawls, and mantles had been disposed of on a previous day; and it was now the turn of the underclothing and "intimate house linen" to be liquidated. Pillow-cases of fine cambric—so fine that one wonders how they supported the elaborate embroideries and deep real lace borders—were hotly contested by a "petite dame," a shabby Jew of the Rue des Victoires, and party of buyers belonging, I should say, to the Quartier Breda. The little lady carried off a dozen. It "poses" one, she cried, tittering as she spoke, to press the pillow on which an imperial head reposed. The cypher E happened to stand for her name, which she volunteered to tell one of the old friends of the fallen dynasty was Eulalie. As for the crown under it, ma foi, she was just as worthy to wear it as any one else. The old friend was not loth to cultivate the acquaintance of the sparkling fair one. He assented to his proposition, and volunteered to hold a pillow-case which the auctioneer had allowed her to take. The towelling was endless. Bundle after bundle of fine Saxony damask napkins, all with the E, the crown, the eagle, the busy Carlovingian bee, and a profusion of laurel wreaths, were handed round the vaulted room to be examined by bidders and then disposed of. Some breakfast table napery, the present of a King, now Emperor William's first feudatory, was bought by one of the former habitues of the Salle des Etats. He got it cheap. One of the old gentlemen, who happened to be deaf, was furious when he found that he might have had the lot at 130 francs. I do not know why the brokers and students were so jocose when an inside garment was held up by two dainty little sleeves and the public asked to examine it as a fair specimen of the large bale from which it was drawn at hazard. American modesty cannot bring itself to speak of ... more than it can to speak of ... If M. Paul de Cassagnac were as good as his oft-repeated oath, he would have run his sword-cane through the profane auctioneer's showman who held the article in question up to be scoffed at by the males and admired by the women. French hands turn out underclothing in a way none other can. Give a Rue de la Paix "lingere" fine Irish linen, Valenciennes lace and a Lorraine embroiderer to execute her ideas, and she will get up a trousseau so natty, pretty, and dainty that a Hottentot Venus would be tempted to exchange her bracelets and colored garters for it. In France, where the bump of veneration is depressed and modesty a weak virtue, they do not mind setting up to public auction body linen. A Baron whom I know eats salt fish on Fridays, and almost a character for piety and respectability of behavior; yet I saw him preside in his chateau at the sale of his defunct mother's underclothing, and smile at the ... of persons who were disputing for her night dresses. None of his aristocratic neighbors thought the worse of him. I confess that I felt shocked at what seemed to me a want of filial respect. But nobody could understand why body linen should not be put up to auction with other assets, and when the articles were held up to view, how could one expect that country louts would not make merry in their rough way about them? I make this digression to guard against English persons sympathising with the Imperial exiles from feeling angry with M. Thiers for what may seem to them a profane action. When M. Thiers dies his shirts and hosiery will be disposed of by auction without any ceremony by his nearest of kin. There were peignoirs and dressing gowns, clearly furnished by Chapon, the famous ladies' outfitter in the Rue de la Paix, and all wonderfully elegant, but dusty and somewhat blue-moulded. The stockings of thread, silk and Shetland wool were of gossamer lightness. An infinity of bath and toilet sponges were knocked down at a hundred francs. They were all of the best quality. The little lady said she would have been the purchaser if the auctioneer had guaranteed that he was selling her something which had actually passed through the Empress' hands. As for the boots and slippers, they justified the eulogiums passed by Mrs. Franc and Lockroy in their report on Parisian shoemakers. Then there were, the ladies thought, delicious things in the way of petticoats, flannel bodies, robes de chambre, ... du bain, and ... wraps. Some baby's robes, which, according to the salesmen's legend, belonged to the Prince Imperial's layette, were bought by a Russian lady. A snuffy purchaser near me shook her head incredulously at those belongings of Imperial infancy. They were ... but that they did not belong to such distressed bourgeois layette, and were not ... to enhance their price, as having been worn by the Prince, at whose birth, seventeen years ago, official France went ... demonstrations of delight that ever hailed the advent of a royal child on our planet.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York. ORGANIZED 1853.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York. ORGANIZED 1825.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York. ORGANIZED 1836.

Chicago losses paid by each ... New York as fast as proper adjustments are made.

The above old, well-known and reliable Companies, proved by fire, continue to indemnify the people. Policies issued by their West Side Office, 30 and 32 Canal-st., ... South Side Office, 420 Wabash-av., near First National Bank.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The patrons of ... "PROOFS OF LOSS," upon application at the Canal-st. Office, where officers of the Companies and an able corps of adjusters ... all claims.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE Insurance Company

This Company pays losses in full, without deduction for interest, as soon as proofs of loss are completed.

Office, No. 5 West Madison ...

WM. WARREN, GENERAL AGENT.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD, CONN. CHARTERED 1810.

$1,800,000,

Pays all Chicago losses, ... Capital of $1,000,000.00 Untouched, and Surplus ... 000 to $500,000 ...

G. F. BISSELL, Gen'l Agent.

Cor. Washington and Green ...

LOCAL OFFICES: 58 Canal-st. and 379 Wa...

PHENIX Insurance Company Of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cash Assets, Oct. 1, - $1,85...

Net assets after payment of Chicago losses, - 1,5...

The Phenix were the first ... a loss after the great fire. Adjusters of the Company now engaged in paying all losses as fast as possible. Policies issued on all classes of hazards at fair rates.

R. S. CRITCHELL, Special Agent for the Northwestern States. Office 30 West Madison-st. Branch Office, 356 Wabash-av.

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE Commercial Insurance Company are requested to make their proofs, and present them at 137 West Washington-st. A statement of affairs will be made as soon as possible. By order of BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HIBERNIA Fire Insurance Comp'y.

The Adjusting Office of the above Company is removed to 137 West Washington-st. All persons holding policies in the above Company will please call at the above named place. October 25, 1871. THOMAS LAVAN, Adjuster.

Lycoming Fire Insurance Co.

Policy holders having claims in the above Company will please present their claims ... Clifton House, corner of ... and Washington-sts. JAS. M. BOWMAN, Vice President. WM. A. KROUSE, Adjuster.

Agency office for writing policies on desirable property ... No. 48 South Canal-st. and 16 Twenty-second st.

Capital and Assets, - $5,500,000
Chicago Losses, - - 450,000

TREADWAY & JEWELL, Agents.

Pacific Insurance Co. of San Francisco.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000 GOLD. Risks taken at ... West Branch Office, 477 Wabash avenue. ... General Agents. ... Wabash-av., Local Agents for Chicago.

FIRE LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED And proofs made by the undersigned, at 70 Canal street, second floor. FRANK P. FISHER, Notary Public and Adjuster.

Occidental Fire Insurance Co., Of San Francisco, Cal. A. C. GREENEBAUM, Agent. Office, 48 West Randolph-st. ... Parties having claims against the Occidental will please present them as soon as possible.

Commercial Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Parties having claims for losses against this company will please present them at 80 West Randolph-st. ... JOHN SEWELL, General Agent. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Union Mutual LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BOSTON. Office 565 Wabash-av. ... L. C. CLARK, General Agent.

[Pasted-over slip:] NOTICE. ... of the Directors of the Mutual ... Company, held at No. ... in the city of Chicago, on ... day of October, 1871, at 10 ... Hon. Wm. ..., Pres. ... Simonson, Alex. Officer, E. ... Bogue, John Forsyth, ... W. Raymond, Amos T. ..., M. D. Ogden, Enos Ayres ... the following resolution ... moved, seconded, and ... Mutual Life. ... BUSINESS CARDS. ROGERS & CO. ... Pleasure Carriages ... WATSON & CO. ... LOAN OFFICE. ... and Jewelry ... R. & BREAKEY, West Randolph-st.

BANKING.

National Loan and Trust Company, Formerly located at 107 RANDOLPH ST. Bank of Discount and Deposit.

We draw in large or small sums on the United States Government Bankers, London. Exchange on all parts bought and sold. Our popular Savings Department has no troublesome rules. Drafts on the Old Country to our own customers at cost.

Office Hours: From 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

W. H. PARK, Cashier. GEORGE SMITH, President.

THE MERCHANTS' National Bank

Will open a Branch Office, November 1st, at 30 & 32 South Canal-st., For the accommodation of West Side customers and the public.

C. T. BLAIR, President. H. C. WILSON, Cashier.

... Residence ... BANK. ... Company ... made on ... National ... Bank ... tely on ... of Madison ... and ... new ... 1, 1871. ... Richards ... Bank. ... Bank. ... ional ... GO, ... Daniell's ... Bank,

For the accommodation of our West Side customers and the public we have opened a Branch Office of this Bank in the "Star and Crescent Mills," at the west end of Randolph-st. bridge, which we shall continue until our new Bank Building, on Mason and Madison-sts., is ready for us, which we hope will be in thirty days. The usual facilities and accommodations extended to our customers. Competent employes, assisted by a portion of our Directors, will be in attendance during the usual hours at the Branch Office. V. F. COOLBAUGH, President. C. T. WHEELER, Vice Pres't. O. J. GONNELL, Cashier.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS, Masonic Building, Cor. Halsted and Randolph-sts. We receive accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, corporations and individuals; ... interest. ... Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN & CO., BANKERS, 562 Wabash-av., Continue their business as usual. All deposits payable on demand. LAZ. SILVERMAN & CO.

City National Bank, NEW VAULT AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE, Corner Washington and Clinton-sts.

Fourth National Bank, 475 WABASH-AV. West Side Branch, Northwest Corner of Canal and Washington-sts.

The Prairie State Loan and Trust Co., 95 W. Randolph-st., cor. Jefferson.

Being a West Side institution, and having its securities mostly on the West Side, did not suffer by the fire, and is doing business as usual at the old stand. ... JAS. W. SCOVILLE, President. C. B. MEYER, Cashier.

The Prairie State Loan and Trust COMPANY, 95 West Randolph, corner Jefferson-st. ... JAS. W. SCOVILLE, President. C. B. MEYER, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK.

The Prairie State Loan and Trust Company was unhurt by the fire, and is now doing business as usual at the old stand corner Randolph and Jefferson-streets. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, President. C. B. MEYER, Cashier.

Western Union TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company has established two main offices for the convenience of the public. For the West Side, on the northwest corner of Canal and Washington-sts.; for the South Side, at 555 Wabash-av., just north of Twelfth-st.

Both of these offices are connected with all of the Company's wires leading from the city, and are prepared to transmit messages direct to all points. Branch offices ... already established ... West Side, and ... at all the railroad depots. Other branch offices will be opened, ... The Messages left at any of the above offices will be promptly transmitted.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Convict Labor to Let.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, hereby offer the labor of from fifty (50) to one hundred (100) convicts, ... Contracts are to continue for ... years, ... The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which in their judgment is not for the interest of the State. ... For particulars ... Warden of the Penitentiary, to whom all bids are to be sent ... The bids will be opened at 1 o'clock p. m. on the first day of November, 1871, in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD ROWETT, Commissioners. Joliet, Ill., Oct. 20, 1871.

Anchor Line. NO INTERRUPTION TO BUSINESS.

Steam every Wednesday and Saturday and extra steamers when necessary, between NEW YORK, LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HAMBURG, BREMEN, GOTTENBERG, CHRISTIANA, &c., &c.

Lowest fares, and splendid accommodations. ... HENDERSON BROTHERS, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale. **20,000** DAMAGED **WATCHES** STARK & ALLEN, 363 Wabash-av.

Railway Supplies. NOTICE. CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., ... Michigan-av., foot of Adams-st.

To the Sufferers by the Late Fire. THE WEED Sewing Machine Company ... GEO. C. THOMAS, WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS A SPECIALTY. EDW'D. H. KENDALL, F. A. I. A., Architect. EQUITABLE BUILDING, NEW YORK. ... Office, No. 369 Michigan-av. ...

Notice to Shippers.

On and after Wednesday, Oct. 25, rates to all points East of Pittsburgh, also to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and Toronto, ... will be advanced as follows: ... W. M. STEWART, ... THOMAS HOOPS, ...

The Friends and Patrons of **Goodrich's Steamers.**

Daily for Milwaukee and West Shore Ports, 9 a. m. For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Tri-Weekly, 7 p. m. For St. Joseph, Tri-Weekly, 11 p. m. For Green Bay, Menominee, &c., 7 p. m.

Notice to Brewers and Saloon Keepers. ... W. E. KENNY, Formerly Kenny & Williams.

Important Notice. The Honorable Board of Health call upon all to disinfect and purify their premises. Use the new disinfectant, Bromo-Chloralum, for purifying your water-closets, catch basins, &c. ... Prepared by TILDEN & CO., ... for sale by all wholesale and retail druggists.

A GREAT BARGAIN. TO MANUFACTURING CAPITALISTS. ... D. WARE, ... W. H. LARRAN, ...

Twenty Cents Per Yard ... October 26, 1871. THE PESHTIGO CO.

One A. B. Taylor 3-Revolution Press, ... ALEXANDER CONNELL, 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

No Fire ... DANIEL BOGLE.

STAMPS. ... JOHN GARRETT & CO., ... Broadway, N. Y.

Bricks For Sale. Address CHAS. W. SANGER & CO., ... Philadelphia, Pa.

FRENCH TRANSPORTATION.

Significance of a Court Martial Sentence.

A French Republican writes to the London Daily News:

I read in some English newspapers that the French convicts sentenced to transportation need no pity. I accuse and condemn a la deportation dans une enceinte fortifiee. This sentence sounds by no means appalling. The words are smooth, and imply no harshness. Indeed there is nothing frightful in this condemnation. The prisoners are conveyed to Belle Ile, to the Chateau d'If, at the worst, to New Caledonia. There they are set at liberty, a piece of land is allotted to each, and they are allowed to cultivate it undirected—almost without control. The deposed only suffering can be the bitterness of exile, as only it is to injure to its mother country. If it merely sent there to be kept out of mischief, nay, in many cases his material condition is better than in France. The climate in New Caledonia is healthy, the vegetation luxuriant, the natives tractable, and the authorities lenient. What more could possibly be required to insure the comfort of political convicts? Such is the widely-spread impression concerning transportation, both in France and England. Would, for the benefit of the prisoners, it were accurate. But, unfortunately for them, the pleasant state of things above detailed is as remote as possible from the truth. Hitherto little or no light has been thrown on the subject. Its assault as a very limited number of political prisoners have returned to France, and the relation of their sufferings was circumscribed to a limited circle of intimate friends. The fact is that the transportation does not take place to new Caledonia but to Cayenne, in French Guiana the climate of which, according to the accounts of those who have returned there, is more deadly than that of Sierra Leone. The effect of the unhealthy atmosphere is so deleterious as to necessitate every year the change of the keepers of garde chiourmes, usually employed to guard the convicts. As to the means of escape they are almost equivalent to certain death, and under the Empire those who fell into the hands of the Cayenne authorities after an unsuccessful attempt to fly were put to death. To the majority, therefore, of those who are transported there, Cayenne means death. If the effects of wretched food and ill-treatment are added to the terrific climate, there is but a poor chance of return for the doomed men; and even when an amnesty or a change of government frees them, their health is so hadly impaired that their life is of short duration. Deportation dans une enceinte fortifiee is fraught with heavier sufferings than the unlimited could possibly imagine. It simples hard work under a scorching and unwholesome sun, and also under the eyes of the keeper, corporal punishment if the requisite amount of work be not accomplished; daily intercourse with common convicts, and assimilation of treatment to theirs; food of the worst quality, such as is distributed in the hulks of Brest and Rochefort; and brutal usage on the part of its garde chiourmes, who vent on the prisoners the discontent which they feel at being sent to Cayenne, even for a short space. Cayenne, in itself and unpeopled, has terrors for the convicts which exceeds in horror the pepper-fields and the keeper's cods. The Ile du Diable is situated within fifteen miles from the coast of French Guiana, and well does it deserve its name. The Devil's Island is a narrow, sandy tract of land, measuring about three miles in circumference, and miserably desolate. Not a single tree or spring can be found. Myriads of musquitoes torment the deported from taking rest at night, and nothing can rouse its light in the day and giving on intolerable heat. Sea-bathing the only relief against the weather, can scarcely be resorted to; sharks, which are very abundant in the Guiana waters, are attracted by the dead bodies which are thrown overboard, and do not take the trouble to bury, and render bathing very dangerous. As it is, escape is difficult enough; but an additional precaution is taken—a sloop-of-war cruises round the island; thus cutting off the hope of the prisoners on that score. A few miserable hovels, made of wood and straw, constitute the only shelter of the unhappy beings confined on this desolate spot. Their food, consisting of the dregs and salt meat, a vessel brings every month from Cayenne the requisite quantity of food and fresh water. As the natural obstacles to evasion are very nigh insurmountable, only a strong military and fleet of gun-boats ever remain on the island. The sharks are besides, dangerous guards as the government could well testify, and numerous are the victims that fell to their prey, on attempting to gain the ship. Prisoners are, however, inspired with so great a thirst for liberty that it will often lead them into the most desperate attempts. Nothing can stop them. Neither are the obstacles the more resolution do they display. In 1855 a brig was wrecked on the rocks of the Devil's Island; the boards and pieces of wood which came on shore inspired a band of political convicts with the thought of secretly constructing a raft. The idea was conceived and patient execution with marvellous rapidity and on one dark night ten men boarded their raft, with all the provisions which they could muster, and set off on their perilous voyage. The attempt was veritably reckless, for their only hope rested on the chance of being picked up by a foreign vessel. For ten days they were tossed about on the waves, fearing at every moment to see their frail raft torn to pieces without coming in sight of a sail. On the ninth day of exposure to the cold, and a fifth was washed overboard by a heavy sea. Their provisions were completely exhausted, and the five survivors had resigned themselves to a death of hunger, when—now or never—a short fate when a sail appeared. All signals were answered, a boat sent to their rescue and they found themselves on board an English vessel which landed them in British Guiana, from whence they easily effected their passage to England. Among them was Dr. Bernard, whose trial in 1850, on the demand of extradition came by the French government created much sensation among the English public.

ALICE CARY'S LOVE.

The Facts About Her Relations With Rufus W. Griswold.

[Matt Clemmer, in the Independent.]

A story under the title of the "Unknown Love of Alice Cary," in the newspapers, is still traveling through the length of the land. It asserts that in her youth she was affianced to Rufus W. Griswold; that he was false to her—forsaking her for a woman of the world; that long after, when he returned to New York, friendless, poor and sick, she forgave him for the great wrong that he had done, and nursed him till he died. This story, in many conflicting phases was given, in her presence, to Bayard Taylor, who, during her last visit to New York, told the facts that Rufus W. Griswold did in his last will bequeath to her his personal effects was made much of in printed and private circles, and used as an unanswerable proof that at at one time she had been her lover.

Within a week I have read in a letter to the New York Evening Post that the will proved the love and relationship between the two persons beyond a doubt. Yet no item in the foundation, the story is false. Referring to it once, while we two sat alone together, Alice said to me: "I will tell you just the truth, if you ever think it necessary, you can tell it." I believe it to be but justice to her sacred life, with which idle gossip is yet busying itself it now, I declare that I, myself, had it in my power made her Western visit the ideal to be [illegible] Prose, [illegible] of the brave will [illegible] ought her to New [illegible] the world have clo[illegible]me in the stead of courage, [illegible]d I known the great world as I [illegible]ed it since, I should not have dared; but I did not. Time [illegible] came. The leading litterateur at that time was Dr. Rufus Griswold. He had compiled the books called "The Female Prose Writers" and "The Female Poets of America." He was sharply on the lookout for very new genius in literature that appeared. He had visited the sisters in their Ohio home, and in 1850 obtained a publisher for their first volume, and had added both their names with selections from their poems to his own "Poets of America." He knew everything necessary to their success in the sphere of labor which they had chosen, while they practically knew next to nothing. He encouraged and helped them in many ways, and thus commanded their gratitude. For Alice to incur a debt of gratitude was to pay it, if at the cost of her life. Yet even the good will of one type of man to a woman is often a misfortune. Her soul may be as white as snow; yet he cannot take her innocent name upon his lips without smirching it with the sense of his own grossness. His vanity has been flattered by idle women: his conquest has become not only the habit, but the necessity, of this mortal and miserable soul; till, where to know is but not wish, he yet is base enough to boast of it. Such a man—judging by every record left of him—was Rufus W. Griswold. He was a man of poetic temperament, of fine scholarship, of generous impulses, and, in certain directions, of rare gifts; yet no less he was a man of fickle fancies, of violent temper, which often fell upon his dearest friends, of monstrous vanity and of unrestrained passions. He was never engaged to him in marriage; I never loved him," said Alice Cary to me. "I could not have loved such a man, though I learned him in his best phases. I came to pity him, because he was his own worst enemy. As a friend, I owed him much, and before his death I found it in my power to pay back in part my large debt of gratitude. When he returned to New York, poor and sick, with certain death before him, I, with Mrs.——, hired a room and nurse for him. From that they have made the romantic story of my loving him for mutual love. It was old Betsey who nursed him. You know how big and strong she is; yet even she became worn out, for his sickness was long and very painful. Many wished, even cruel things have been said because he willed to his personal effects. Besides the books and pictures which he bequeathed to the Historical Society, these were all that he possessed, and he left them to me not more out of personal regard than from a desire to repay as far as he was able the money which I had expended for his comfort during his last long sickness." In the fondest sense he willed my never loved but once. The man whom he loved is still alive; yet gossip, with its present scent, has never found or named him. With all her fulness of affection, here was an eclectic and solitary soul. He who by the very potent of his being was more to her than any other mortal could be, might rove from her side, but no other could ever take his place. A proud and prosperous fortune brought all their pride and power to bear on a son to prevent his marrying a girl uneducated, rustic and poor. He waited for one who never came back," she said, "yet I believed he would come till I read in the paper his marriage to another. Can you think what life would be—loving one waiting for one who would never come? He did come at last. I saw him. His wife had died. Alice was dying. The gray-haired man bent down beside the gray-haired woman. Life had dealt pregnant gifts with him—as its worst with me. Suffering and [illegible] had taken all from her save the [illegible] her wondrous eyes. From her wan and [illegible]ated face they shone upon him full of [illegible]ness and youth. Thus they met who, like [illegible] behind them the years of [illegible]ered lovers whose life was young. He was the man whom she forgave for his blighted and weary life, with a smile of parting as divine as ever lit the face of woman."

[The following extract, taken verbatim from a private letter, dated Pioche, Nevada, will, it is feared, tend to create a prejudice against that otherwise attractive locality:]

"Pioche is the county seat of Lincoln County, a mining camp a year old. It's on the Great American Desert, and situated between two mountains, looking over a bare dry plain. Water, for which people might well be killed by wagon, and it is sold at six cents per gallon. There are about 1,500 people here, the half of whom have been in State Prison (state and highway robbers, etc.), and the rest ought to be. Our graveyard has 41 graves, of which but two are filled by death from natural causes. The rest all died with their boots on. Shot mostly; some cut. One shooting occurred right in the bank, for which Miles Casey killed Tom Gowin, after receiving Gowin's fire. There is no law. Anyone feeling aggrieved seeks redress generally with his pistol. It's been a close game for me here several times; I got out in the leg once, but I am here yet. I sleep with a big bull dog, a Henry rifle, and six-shooter. The mines—silver—employ about 800 men, about 100 are in business, and the rest are thieves and cutthroats. Good—entirely thieves, renegade Mormons, and men who are banished from society by their crimes, and ready for anything. It's 250 miles to railroad or telegraph. We have three stages a week, and one mail. I've done very well here, and would have made some money, but two of my partners in a claim were killed, and I can't go on alone. My life has been attempted twice by the party who killed my partners. I don't allow any man to waste me if I see here a show; but when it gets down to cases where you dare not sit by a window or by an open door after dark, its time to jump the game. If ever I get back to California, I think I'll stay there; anyway, I've got enough of this kind of living. I'm tired of packing a six-shooter around night and day."

Bull fights and hopples are the pastime of this placid little village; for, in a few weeks all the natives will be disposed of—" shot mostly; some cut—and then virtuous new settlers can begin the settlement again.

London and Chicago.

In London, October 9, in pursuance of a numerous requisition, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, a special meeting of the Court of Common Council was convened in the Guildhall to receive a report from the Mansion House Fund. A large attendance of the members and the proceedings were marked by complete unanimity.

The Lord Mayor, on taking the chair, said he had convened the meeting at shorter notice than usual, but he was of opinion the court would feel with him the full gravity and importance of the subject. The calamity—the great nation across the Atlantic by the sudden destruction in one of its finest cities by one of the most terrific conflagrations of modern times—had excited the sympathies of a population so numerously related. If ever there was an occasion in which the people of England could show their sympathy with their brethren of the United States, it was then. If it was ever the duty of a people to succor a people in distress, it was surely the duty of a people to succor a people in distress, it was surely the duty of a people to succor a people in distress, it was surely

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 31.

Confidence in the city continues to grow, and abnormal and unnatural. The deposits of the principal banks continue large, because mercantile men are not yet generally collecting in their debts and withdrawing capital in the bank for safe keeping, but are making preparations to do so as soon as perfect arrangements for business again. The basis on which the new facility will be put in operation is not definitely settled, but probably be to allow the present debts, making them a first lien upon which they will be reduced from time to time, also instalments on account of the profits on new business. Those which they are collecting is now vigilantly enforced, and from all parts of the country are coming in on their new start. With some, the old debts are largely paid; with others, the old debts are largely paid; with others, the old debts are largely paid; with others

REGISTRATION.

To-Day the Last Opportunity That Will be Afforded Voters to Register—List of Registry Places.

The judges of election of the several precincts in this city will be at the places indicated below between the hours of 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. of to-day, for the purpose of registering voters. Shanties have been erected for the purpose in the burned district. This will be the last chance afforded citizens to qualify themselves as voters previous to the election, and every man should avail himself of the opportunity. The registry places are as follows:

First Ward—First Precinct, No. 96 Fifth avenue; Second Precinct, No. 49 Wabash avenue; Third Precinct, No. 99 East Madison street; Fourth Precinct, No. 129 Fifth avenue.

Second Ward—First Precinct, No. 192 State street; Second Precinct, No. 289 State street; Third Precinct, No. 159 East Van Buren street.

Third Ward—First Precinct, corner of Peck court and State street; Second Precinct, No. 470 South Clark street; Third Precinct, No. 670 State street; Fourth Precinct, No. 985 State street.

Fourth Ward—First Precinct, No. 783 Michigan avenue; Second Precinct, No. 99 Twenty-second street; Third Precinct, No. 1169 State street; Fourth Precinct, No. 868 State street.

Fifth Ward—First Precinct, northwest corner Twenty-ninth and State streets; Second Precinct, southwest corner Twenty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue; Third Precinct, southeast corner Douglas place and cottage Grove avenue; Fourth Precinct, northwest corner Douglas place and State street.

Sixth Ward—First Precinct, No. 76 Archer avenue; Second Precinct, No. 99 Wentworth avenue; Third Precinct, No. 21 Hanover street; Fourth Precinct, Healy Hall, Archer avenue; Fifth Precinct, No. 837 Archer avenue.

Seventh Ward—First Precinct, Bohemian Hall, corner Eighteenth street and Canalport avenue; Second Precinct, No. 772 Halsted street; Third Precinct, No. 305 West Polk street; Fourth Precinct, northwest corner Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street.

Eighth Ward—First Precinct, Maxwell, near Canal street; Second Precinct, northwestern corner of Meagher and Jefferson streets; Third Precinct, corner Union and Mitchell streets; Fourth Precinct, corner of Brown and Maxwell streets; Fifth Precinct, corner Throop and Sampson streets.

Ninth Ward—First Precinct, corner Harrison and Canal streets; Second Precinct, corner Canal and Forquer streets; Third Precinct, corner Harrison and Desplaines streets; Fourth Precinct, corner De Koven and Desplaines streets; Fifth Precinct, corner Taylor and Morgan streets; Sixth Precinct, corner Polk street and Blue Island avenue; Seventh Precinct, engine house, No. 21 Blue Island avenue.

Tenth Ward—First Precinct, engine house, Jackson, near Clinton street; Second Precinct, engine house, corner Washington and Clinton streets; Third Precinct, corner Madison and Green streets.

Eleventh Ward—First Precinct, No. 104½ Milwaukee avenue; Second Precinct, Nos. 39 and 41 Milwaukee avenue; Third Precinct, No. 129 West Lake street; Fourth Precinct, corner West Lake and Sangamon streets.

Twelfth Ward—First Precinct, corner Kinzie and Rucker streets; Second Precinct, No. 447 West Randolph street; Third Precinct, Nos. 422 and 424 West Madison street.

Thirteenth Ward—First Precinct, 719 West Madison street; Second Precinct, corner of Madison and Robey streets; Third Precinct, corner of Oakley and Madison streets; Fourth Precinct, corner of Western avenue and Madison street.

Fourteenth Ward—First Precinct, corner of Wood and Carroll streets; Second Precinct, German schoolhouse, Fulton, between Robey and Hoyne streets; Third Precinct, No. 121 Western avenue.

Fifteenth Ward—First Precinct, No. 173 Milwaukee avenue; Second Precinct, No. 338 Milwaukee avenue; Third Precinct, No. 468 Chicago avenue; Fourth Precinct, No. 781 Milwaukee avenue; Fifth Precinct, corner of Elston avenue and Rawson street.

Sixteenth Ward—First Precinct, corner Willow and Halsted streets; Second Precinct, No. 611 Larrabee street; Third Precinct, No. 776 North Wells street.

Seventeenth Ward—First Precinct, corner of Larrabee and Ross streets; Second Precinct, No. 334 Sedgwick street; Third Precinct, corner of Wells and Schiller streets; Fourth Precinct, No. 457 North Clark street.

Eighteenth Ward—First Precinct, No. 28 1-2 Chicago avenue; Second Precinct, No. 67 Chicago avenue; Third Precinct, No. 135 Chicago avenue; Fourth Precinct, No. 124 North Market street.

Nineteenth Ward—First Precinct, No. 126 Rush street; Second Precinct, Turner Hall, North Clark street; Third Precinct, corner of Chicago avenue and Wells street.

Twentieth Ward—First Precinct, North Market Hall; Second Precinct, corner Clark and Ontario streets; Third Precinct, corner of Huron and Wells streets; Fourth Precinct, Chicago avenue and Rush streets; Fifth Precinct, corner of Water and Rush streets.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Relief from Philadelphia.

By inadvertence, the following, written for our paper, got mislaid, in the hurry of our first issue. No city has been touched to the heart more sensibly than Philadelphia, and it has won for itself a new title to the "City of Brotherly Love." Rev. Mr. Tuttle stopped over at Philadelphia to attend a meeting called by His Honor, the Mayor, to raise money for Chicago, and he described the meeting as such an one as he never before witnessed in his life for enthusiasm and genuine outpouring of liberal gifts. He stated to the Mayor "that he had heretofore been the messenger of mercy from Chicago to the people in Comanche, Iowa, and to the starving in Kansas, but now he was setting his face toward that stricken city to succor the needy, the sick, and the dying." Notwithstanding the people were in the midst of an exciting election, everybody gave up their business to help Chicago. The Mayor's office was thronged with the sterling men of Philadelphia, and they came with checks and bank notes, of all denominations, ranging from $50 up to 5,000, and the climax was reached when Mr. Scott rolled up 5,000 for himself, and 25,000 for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. One can judge something of the character of the meeting, in the fact that one firm, which had lost 50,000 by the fire, subscribed 1,000, and it is said that Mr. Tuttle and Mr. Babcock, of Chicago, who were present, wept like children at the noble sentiments expressed, and the unselfish pouring out of money and goods without stint. One hundred thousand dollars were raised in one hour in cash, and still the good work went on.

Field, Leiter & Co.

We copy the following from the New York *Daily Bulletin*, in justice to Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co. It has reference to a statement copied by THE TRIBUNE and other Chicago papers, from the New York *Sun*, a few days since: "The statement regarding Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co. ... morning papers, yesterday, is entirely unfounded. That firm are already making payments, and propose meeting their paper promptly, dollar for dollar. They have taken the car-house of the State street Horse Railroad Company, at the corner of State and Twentieth streets, and are transacting business both in a wholesale and retail way. Their new building, at the corner of Market and Madison streets, will soon be completed and ready for occupancy. This building is to be 160x180 feet, two stories and basement, and is built of brick. When finished, it will be occupied as a wholesale store, and the retail business will be continued, for a short time at least, in the car-house."

Desertions.

The candidates on the scalawag ticket are already in confusion, and are deserting each other in hot haste. Another double-headed "convention" is to be held to-day to repair damages. The best thing to do is to make an enrolment of all the dead-beats of both political parties, and order a draft every time a candidate drops off the ticket. By turning the wheel vigorously till election day, they may keep some sort of a patch-work ticket together. That is the only way they can do it.

Relief of Firemen.

J. E. Chadwick, Treasurer of Firemen's Relief Fund, acknowledges, with thanks, receipts as follows: Oct. 18, from H. C. Sisby, for Seneca Falls Manufacturing Co., $500; Oct. 19, from Firemen's Relief Association, Memphis, Tenn., 1,000; Oct. 20, from Boston Fire Department, 2,800; Oct. 20, from Relief Book and Ladder Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 50; Oct. 26, from Council Bluffs, Iowa, Fire Department, 165; Oct. 27, from Independent Fire Company No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio, 100; Oct. 27, from Montreal (Canada) Fire Department, 58; Oct. 30, from S. F. E. Association, Gloucester, Mass., 57.50. Total, 4,670.50. There has also been received from the St. Louis Fire Department, 1,095; Cincinnati Fire Department, 1,000; Boston Fire Department, 200. Total, 6,965.50. The three latter amounts were sent by committees who were instructed to distribute it themselves, which has been done.

Announcements.

—The Second Precinct of the Eighth Ward registry place is at the northwest corner of Meagher and Jefferson streets.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the Home of the Friendless, will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the Home.

—Rev. Robert Collyer, in answer to many letters from the East, inviting him to lecture on "The Chicago Fire," writes: "I do not expect to be able to leave Chicago this winter on any long journey; and if it were otherwise, it would still be impossible for me to lecture on this great calamity at present, because the pain of it still presses too hard upon us all; and then I should feel ashamed to take advantage of the capital market for such wares just now, and so get a big price for a poor article."

Miscellaneous.

Burglars entered the clothing store of Baldart & Bro., No. 224 West Twelfth street, early yesterday morning, and carried off about $2,000 worth of goods.

—Mayor Brush, of Pittsburgh, and party, Joseph Jefferson, and H. Thompson, Secretary of the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, are at the Sherman House.

—A Chicago bootblack, says a Detroit paper, has just bought $900 worth of property in that city, paying for the same in 10-cent pieces. It took hours to count the funds. This was all earned in the legitimate "Shine 'em up trade" in five years.

—The body found in the river, near Indiana street bridge, on Monday afternoon, has been recognized as that of Cornelius Collins. He was a teamster, and been missing since the 27th inst. His wife and three children live at No. 641 North Halsted street.

—A special train from Pittsburgh arrived in this city last evening, consisting of two coaches filled with ladies, who come to see what they can do to aid the Relief Committee in taking care of the sufferers. The committee is headed by the daughter of Mayor Brush, of Pittsburgh, who is himself in Chicago at the head of the Relief Committee from that city.

—Jacob Kline died at No. 235 South Clinton street, yesterday, from the effects of a blow on the head, received on the night of the fire. His dwelling was in flames, and while moving his household goods into the street, he was attacked by two men, who attempted to steal what he had in his arms. He resisted, and one of them struck him on the head with a shovel.

—The storm of yesterday commenced in Chicago about 3 o'clock in the morning. Two hours previously a dispatch had been received here from the Weather Office, in Washington, predicting the fact. Within a few days a flag-staff will be fixed on the northern end of the Lloyd block, from which a flag by day, or a red light by night, will give warning of the approach of such storms. The signals will doubtless prove of great benefit to our lake marine.

—A colored man named George Adams, and a white woman, who is said to be his wife, reached here yesterday from Milwaukee in custody of an officer, they having been arrested in that city with some stolen goods in their possession. Adams and the woman, before the fire, were in the employ of Mr. Thomas Lynch, and when his residence was endangered, he delivered to them $800 worth of wearing apparel and silks for removal to safe quarters. They disappeared, and their whereabouts were unknown until a despatch was received from Milwaukee, notifying Superintendent Kennedy of their arrest. All the property was recovered.

Subscribers to the Mercantile Agency.

Our head office in New York has sent us, by express, this morning, a special edition of our Reference Book for the Northwest. This will be given free to subscribers who have lost theirs by the fire. Call or send to our office, No. 299 Wabash avenue, for a copy.

R. G. DUN & CO.

Chicago, Oct. 31. G. W. BROCK, Manager.

Comfortable Winter Quarters.

One of the most timely and self-sacrificing acts of generosity called out by the great fire was that of Messrs. Pearce & Benjamin, proprietors of the late Adams House, who, although themselves suffering enormous losses, yet retained their elegant hotel at Hyde Park, the doors of which they threw wide open to the homeless without distinction, inviting all to accept of their hospitality gratuitously. It is needless to state that the magnanimous offer was accepted very numerously, and that the Hyde Park hotel was filled to overflowing with the unfortunates. Nearly all of those have now provided themselves with quarters of their own, and the Hyde Park House, with its beautiful location, elegant and home-like accommodations, and genial, whole-souled proprietors, is once more available to individuals or families who desire a quiet, comfortable home for the winter, at reasonable prices. The hotel is located two miles south of the city limits, on the shore of Lake Michigan, and can be reached by trains on the Michigan Central and Illinois Central Railroads, at almost any hour of the day and night.

PROBABLE MURDER.

The Barkeeper of a Blue Island Avenue Saloon Assaulted by Two Ruffians and Shockingly Stabbed—Escape of the Assailants.

About 10 o'clock last evening, Timothy O'Halleran, barkeeper at No. 32 Blue Island avenue, was attacked by two roughs, one of whom stabbed him three times. The assailants' names are Pat Jennings and Pat McNearney. Both were drunk when they entered the saloon, and, after they had drank a glass of whiskey, refused to pay for it. The barkeeper told them they must, where upon they requested him to go to a place somewhat warmer than the South Side was on the night of the fire. He paid no attention to their abusive language, telling them that he did not want to bandy words with them, or have any disturbance in the place. The two men then walked behind the bar and seized O'Halleran, and, after beating and kicking him, Jennings pulled out a knife and stabbed him three times. The wounds are in the left thigh, in the body, and in the neck. Blood flowed from each in a stream, and the Patricks, realizing what had been done, ran out of the door, and disappeared in the darkness. There were many persons in the saloon at the time, but the affray was so quickly over, and the fact that O'Halleran was cut being unknown to them, no one attempted to prevent the escape of the desperadoes. When the wounded man said he was stabbed, several of those present started in pursuit of the men, but could not overtake them. Dr. Banks was called in to attend O'Halleran, who was removed into a room in the rear of the bar-room. He examined the wounds, and pronounced them serious, and thought that O'Halleran was in a critical condition. The police were informed of the occurrence, but at a late hour last night had not succeeded in finding either Jennings or McNearney. The former is a well-known rough, of the late Buck Holbrook order.

RELIEF OF THE NORTHERN SUFFERERS.

Report to the Milwaukee Relief Committee—The Work of Supplying the Destitute.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Oct. 31.

Mr. George Godfrey, sent out as a special agent of our Relief Committee, returned from the north on Saturday, and made the following report of his trip and the progress of the work of supplying the destitute with the necessaries of life:

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30, 1871.

Chairman Milwaukee Relief Committee:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request I went north on the propeller St. Joseph, on Wednesday, with some articles for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire. Finding Mr. Wing, County Clerk of Kewaunee County, at the boat, in charge of the goods for Kewaunee, it was arranged that I should go on to Ahnepee, which I did, arriving there on Thursday evening, when I transferred my charge to the Relief Committee of Ahnepee, Mr. E. Schwartz, Chairman.

On Friday morning, in company with Mr. Schwartz, I set out to visit the burned district, and we spent the day in exploring the region. The weather was severely cold, and flakes of snow filled the air. The timber land, much of it very valuable, had been ravaged by previous fires, and looked very desolate; but the pathway of the great fire, which swept up from the south on that memorable Sunday night, presents a heart-sickening appearance. From two to four or five miles wide in places, and extending north and south indefinitely, so far as I could see, forests, fences, barns, and houses were swept away. Farming tools and household furniture, carried out into the fields, fared no better than those left in the house. Pumps in the wells were burned off to the ground. In many instances the wells are artesian, from which it is impossible to get water without pumps. Large quantities of live stock were burned to death. Of the loss of life the public is generally informed. In one spot in the town of Brussels some thirty-six persons were found and buried. Other more isolated instances were discovered; in one place three or four children were found on their hands and knees, with their heads against a large stump, dead in this position. In most instances the victims had apparently died without a struggle, probably killed outright by the first hot breath which they inhaled. In all, probably one hundred persons have perished in the towns of Lincoln, Brussels, and Forestville. I have the names of some thirty-four families in the town of Lincoln, aggregating some one hundred and seventy persons—men, women, and children—who survive, but in a homeless and destitute condition. In the town of Forestville, and contiguous to Ahnepee, and looking to that place for relief, are some twelve families, aggregating about sixty persons. There is also a portion of the town of Brussels which is easily reached from Ahnepee, but I did not succeed in getting a list of the sufferers in that locality.

On the county line between Door and Kewaunee Counties, and between the towns of Lincoln and Brussels, goods were arriving and were being stored in the barn of Eugene Naze, in the town of Lincoln. These goods were from Green Bay, and were consigned to Chas. Mage. Some nine or ten wagon loads arrived there on Friday, consisting chiefly of flour and provisions, with some clothing. These, in addition to what was already in store at that place, would go a good way to relieving the immediate pressing necessities of the people.

In the way of food they are tolerably well supplied for the present. Of old cast-off clothing there is a good store, but there is a great need for quilts and bedding. Hay and feed for the surviving cattle are absolutely necessary. In order that the people may help themselves, they must preserve their cattle. There is no grass nor "browse" in the woods. Boards to cover the log cabins which they are now putting up are indispensable; stoves to warm them and cook their food are lacking; these, with all their utensils, must be supplied. Many of the inhabitants, astounded and bewildered by the calamity, were about to flee from the country, but upon learning that relief was coming, they have plucked up courage and are going to work to repair, as far as they can, the great damage, and get upon their feet again. Additional aid and best disposed of the community are doing all they can to encourage them in this resolution, and with the aid from outside and their own endeavors, I have no doubt but in a few years ... plenty and peace ... on land.

ROSENZWEIG.

His Conviction and Sentence.

From the New York World, Oct. 30.

* * * The jury then retired. The court room rapidly thinned. Rosenzweig was taken back to the prisoner's box and locked up. His wife and daughter waited in the court room for the news of the conviction or release. The court officers passed away the moments calculating on the time the jury would remain out, and the chance of the prisoner's acquittal. There came a rumor from the jury room that two of the jurors would not render a verdict of "guilty," and betting was free. But after an hour and a half's absence the jury came in, and it was at once seen by their still, stern faces that they had decided on "guilty."

Rosenzweig was put forward to the bar. Recorder Hackett and Judge Bedford ascended the bench, the District Attorney and Mr. Vandervoort, the Clerk of the court, assumed their places, and there was such a silence in the court room that the crackling of the reporters' paper was heard. Mr. Vandervoort—"Have you agreed upon a verdict, gentlemen?" The Foreman—"We have." Mr. Vandervoort—"Rosenzweig, stand up. Prisoner, look upon the jury. How say you, gentlemen, do you find the prisoner guilty or not?" The Foreman—"Guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, with a recommendation to mercy." There was a sound all through the court room as if all had drawn a long, deep breath. The recommendation to mercy was given to appease two nonagreeable jurors, and Recorder Hackett knew it. Rosenzweig's wife and daughter leant forward over the railing of the witness box. On his formal examination by Mr. Sparks Rosenzweig said he was a physician, 39 years of age, and then, in reply to the question what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced, actually had the brazen effrontery and brute courage to stand up and say, "I am not guilty, sir," without a tremor in his face.

This took Recorder Hackett by surprise, and he shuddered. He recovered in a minute and said: "Rosenzweig, no man knows better than you that when you, with a steel instrument, on that Wednesday, performed the abortion, the poor girl flooded until Thursday night; that she grew better on Friday; and that when she got up, contrary to your advice, on Saturday, the flooding came on again and she died. I have observed you during this trial. You are a man of the most desperate courage and coolness, devoid of the smallest tinge of human charity. You are a physician, an educated man, and a dangerous man. You stand to-day convicted of what, if the law was what I would wish it, would be murder in the first degree and the punishment of which would be death. I fully agree in the views held by my colleague, Judge Bedford, regarding this most barbarous crime, and will unite with him in endeavoring to have the penalty on conviction be made capital punishment. I only regret that the law is constituted as it is—constituted so that I cannot inflict upon you, the vilest of the vile, a heavier sentence than that I now impose—seven years in the State Prison with hard labor." Then there came a burst of applause through the room which the court officers could not suppress, and Rosenzweig was hurried back to the prisoner's box.

The court room was rapidly cleared of the officers of all save Rosenzweig's wife and daughter, who were conducted into the prisoner's box to see him for the last time previous to his removal. Mrs. Rosenzweig cried bitterly, and said, "Oh, how can I bear this," but the terrible passion evinced by the daughter Rosa was something ghastly. This girl, petite, angular, about 14 years of age, with a series of hysterical shrieks, knelt on the matted floor of the prison box and shrieked out, "Oh, may my God curse every one who has went against you, father; may their flesh rot from their bones; may their lives wither up; may they die rotten. Oh father, if I die for it, I'll have all their lives," and then she clasped her arms around Rosenzweig's neck and clung to him convulsively. But even at this, the most trying scene of all, Rosenzweig did not shed a tear. His face showed a slight trace of feeling, but no more. The officers parted them, and Rosenzweig was hurried down the stairs. Outside a crowd of about five hundred people awaited his coming. When he appeared they set up a loud shout, and hooted and hissed. The door of the van was opened, one of the officers hustled him in, and in a moment the van dashed away, bearing Jacob Rosenzweig, the terrible abortionist, to his prison home.

TWEED.

The Arrest of "The Boss."

Mr. Tweed treated his arrest as a pleasant little joke, and so did those of his followers who were so fortunate as to witness the transaction. The New York *Tribune* of Saturday says:

"The majority of Democratic politicians in the public departments treated the threatened arrest of Mr. Tweed as a vain boast of his adversaries, and scouted the idea that he would really feel the weight of the Sheriff's hand and the force of common law as experienced by poorer and less influential people. Mr. Tweed himself evidently felt that he was at last brought to bay, and when he walked into his office at the Department of Public Works, at 11 o'clock yesterday, he seemed dull and careworn, and did not nod right and left at the crowd gathering about the door, as he was his wont. He wore none of his usual glittering diamonds. When a *Tribune* reporter visited him at 12½ o'clock, he seemed to have decided to meet the matter with all the courage he could muster. One of his counsel was sitting near him. When questioned as to his prospective arrest, Mr. Tweed's face brightened, and, as he turned toward the reporter, he said briskly:

"'Well, they've been talking about this for the last six weeks. It's time they did something.'

"'This matter won't subject you to much inconvenience will it?'

"'No, I guess not;' and turning to his counsel Mr. Tweed asked: 'This is a civil suit, isn't it; there's no examination?' 'No,' said the counsel, 'it is merely a matter of giving bail.'

"It was patent however, that Mr. Tweed did not ask the question for information, but to make the impression that he had given the threatened arrest no consideration, and knew nothing of the nature of the charges on which it was to be made.

"Outside the doors of his office a choice collection of Democratic politicians were congregated reviling the enemies of the ring, and ... in long phrases announcing their ... and ... uttering trifling bets that their master never would be arrested, but these cooled down when, at 15 minutes past 12, Sheriff Brennan and Deputy Sheriff Judson Jarvis, who had sent Mr. Tweed notice of their coming, walked up the steps and entered Mr. Tweed's room. A few of the Democratic politicians stared vacantly at the door through which the Sheriff passed, and listened as though expecting to hear the Sheriff and his deputy hurled about the room, and then see them cast out of the presence of the municipal demigod. But neither occurred.

"Mr. Brennan merely nodded to Mr. Tweed, bade him 'Good day,' ... his hand tenderly on his shoulder, said ...

"'You're my ...'

"It seemed ... cool joke, and, judging from the faces of ... gentlemen, it was; the lawyer, however, looked serious, and seeing work ahead, prepared for it. Wheeler H. Peckham, who had served the order of arrest on the Sheriff, had also entered. John Graham, who had been sent for by Mr. Tweed, came in with H. A. Vanderpool, counsel for the Sheriff, also present by arrangement. Good-natured remarks were interchanged by all present on the subject of the contemplated arrest. The Sheriff showed to Mr. Tweed the original of the order of arrest and delivered to him a copy of the same."

Again:

"When the business of the Sheriff was finished he quietly withdrew through the Park-place door. During all this time the rain had been falling. Just as the signatures were finished the clouds broke away, and Mr. Tweed exclaimed:

"'Do you see, gentlemen, how the sun shines out upon me?'

"Mr. Graham and Mr. Bartlett left the Department of Public Works together a little after 3 o'clock, and drove to Mr. Graham's office, No. 67 William street. The large bundle of papers was handed over to Willard Bartlett, the attorney in the case, so that copies might be served to-morrow upon the numerous counsel engaged in the case. Mr. Tweed expressed himself glad that the thing was done, and that now he knew exactly what to meet. The crowd in the main hall way were left wondering what was going on inside until 4 o'clock, when Mr. Tweed walked out, and nodding right and left trotted briskly down the stairs, entered his carriage, and was driven away. Sheriff Brennan says that this is the largest bond yet taken, the next largest being one for $500,000."

Chicago Academy of Music.

This excellent institution will be reopened to-morrow, November 2, at No. 800 Wabash avenue, with a full class. The managers have also rented, for the accommodation of their many friends on the West Side, commodious quarters, at No. 226 West Madison street, but pupils can be received and registered only at No. 800 Wabash avenue.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Canal Office, Chicago, Oct. 31.

Cleared—Coutest, Morris, 94,300 ft lumber, 80,000 shingles, 30,000 lath; Ellie O'Connel, Lemont.

Arrived—Mary Walker, Lemont, 65 yds stone, 30 bbls lime; R. L. Peaslee, Lemont, 54 yds stone; Admiral, Lemont, 80 yds stone; J. H. Walker, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Chas. Steel, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 67 yds stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 73 yds stone; Traveller, Lemont, 78 yds stone; Advance, Lemont, 83 yds stone; D. Hess, Lemont, 74 yds stone; Georgia, Ottawa, 6,500 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Oct. 31—Evening.—Passed Up—Prop Japan; barks Alice, Jessie, Hoyt, Coyne, Unadilla, Parana; schrs Richard Winslow, White Squall, Surprise, Annie Sherwood, Ironsides, Milwaukee Belle, Alva, Bradley, Hattie Wells, David Wells, Laura Belle, Maderia, Mary, Elizabeth, Algeria, Hattie Johnson, Bentley, Atwater, D. Stewart, Carlingford, Grace Whitney, George Finney, Occoutias.

Passed Down—Props Vanderbilt, Toledo; bark Wenona; brig Mechanic; schr Montpelier.

Wind—Northeast.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Gold sold at 111⅛@112⅜, and closed firm at 112½. Cash gold scarce. Borrowers had to pay ¼ for use. Daily clearings, $39,000,000.

Governments dull all day, and closed a little higher.

Stocks, up to noon, barely steady. After the second call, prices were better, and at the close prices declined a little. Business is light to-day.

Money, 6@7 per cent, with exceptional loans at 5 per cent.

State bonds dull, but steady. The entire market became heavier on the second call.

Sterling, 108½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	116⅝	Coupons, '67	113⅝
Coupons, '62	114⅝	Coupons, '68	113½
Coupons, '64	114⅜	10-40s	110⅛
Coupons, '65	114⅜	Currency 6s	111⅛
New	113⅛		

State bonds:

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	[illegible]
Tennessees, old	65	N. Carolinas, old	[illegible]
Tennessees, new	65	N. Carolinas, new	19
Virginias, new	[illegible]		

Stocks closed:

Canton	70	Rock Island	105⅝
W. U. T.	68⅝	N. J. C.	105
Quicksilver	47½	St. Paul	[illegible]
Mariposa	1	St. Paul, preferred	[illegible]
Mariposa, preferred	5	Wabash	[illegible]
Adams Express	82½	Wabash, preferred	83
Wells & Fargo	54	Fort Wayne	96
American	50	Terre Haute	[illegible]
U. S.	58	Terre Haute, preferred	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	45½	C. & A.	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	94⅝	C. & A., preferred	115
N. Y. Central scrip	89⅝	O. & M.	[illegible]
Erie	30⅝	C. & N. W.	67⅝
Erie, preferred	65	C. B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem	120½	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Harlem, preferred	121	Indiana Central	17⅛
Reading	107⅝	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Mich. Central	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	122	U. P. bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern	59	Central Pacific bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern, pfd	82⅝		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 31—4.30 p. m.—Holiday in stocks to-morrow. It is thought that the bank rate will be reduced on Thursday.

Consols, 93. Bonds of '62, 91½; '65, 90⅛; '67, 90¼; 10-40s, 89¼.

Turpentine, 48s 6d. Refined petroleum, 17¼.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Rentes, 57f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—Evening.—Cotton active and firm; middling upland, 9¼d; Orleans 9⅝. Sales 10,000 bales speculation and export, 5,000 bales. Sales of cotton, shipping or shipped from Charleston or Savannah, 9¼d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red spring wheat, 11s 11s 3d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 22,500. American, 15,000. Corn, 33s 6d; lard, 46s; cheese, 59s; refined petroleum, 17¼.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The market is rather quiet ... certain makes, which is rather singular, as a good inquiry is noticeable for certain makes suitable for the China and South American markets. Besides this class of goods relatively low as compared with lighter grades and brown drills, which are ... best brands, such as Pepperill, Atlantic A, heavy brown sheetings now job at 12c, do H, 12½c; do Pacific extra, 12½c; Booth G, 7¾; bleached muslins reduced from 11½c to 11c, and Red Bank do, from 11½c to 11c; Medford, 12½c; Lanrel, D, 12½c; Cabot A, 13½c; Cabot mills bleached muslin, 13½c; Ocean L, do, 14c; Waltham, 42-inch do, 16c; Fremont Y, brown canton flannels, 17c; do T, bleached, 18½c; Massachusetts R F, brown do, 13c; Manchester fancy prints, 11½c; American pink checks, 11½c; Manchester repps delaines are reduced to 22½c, and Hamilton do, to 20½c.

Live Stock Markets.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—Cattle—Receipts 2,973 head or 175 cars against 167 cars at same time last week. Market opened active and prices 1 per cent higher. Quality poor; sales 224 Ohio steers averaging from 1,360 to 1,580 lbs at $5.25@6.00; 71 premium Ohio, ranging from 1,005 to 1,075 lbs at 6.25@7.25; 68 Indiana, ranging from 1,047 to 1,400 lbs at 4.30@5.50; 93 Kentucky, averaging 1,290 lbs at 5.12½; 13 do Texan, av 904 lbs, at 4.75, 84 Michigan, ranging 1,270 to 1,443 lbs, at 5.12½@6.25, 83 Illinois, ranging from 1,133 to 1,385 lbs, at 4.75@5.50.

Sheep—Receipts 3,03 9 head. Market not opened, prices looking higher.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,239 head, 7,638 of which being through consignments. Market quiet, and sales effected slowly, closing dull and unsettled. Sales to-day of 4,780 head at 4.18 ¾@4.57½ for common to choice.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 31.—Beef cattle—Receipts, 860 head; good demand for Northern cattle, in consequence of the light supply. Sales of choice at 9.25; extra, 9.00@9.25; first quality, 8.00@8.50; second quality, 7.00@7.50; third quality, 5.00@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 10,903 head; no considerable change in price since last week. Sales, in lots, at 1.50@4.50 each; extra, 5.00@5.50.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Cotton in fair demand and higher; middling upland, 18¾c.

Breadstuffs—Flour, dull and lower; receipts, 10,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.00@6.40; common to good, $6.60@6.90; good to choice, $6.95@7.35; white wheat extra, $7.35@7.65; extra Ohio, $6.60@7.40; St. Louis, $7.15@9.25. Rye flour lower; $4.75@5.50. Cornmeal quiet. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 67,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.48½@1.52; winter red Western, 1.55@1.61; amber Western, 1.63@1.65; white, 1.65@1.75. Rye nominal. Barley dull; holders anxious to sell; Western, 73c; Bay of Quinte, $1.02@1.03; State, 75c. Malt Canadian West, 95c. Corn dull and lower; receipts, 8,000 bu. Western mixed, 77c in store; 78c afloat. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 65,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 50@51c.

Hay and Hops—Unchanged.

Groceries—Coffee quiet; Rio, 18@20½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8⅞@9½c; Cuba, 8⅛@9½c. Molasses dull. Rice, 7¼@8¾c.

Petroleum—Crude, 13½@14c; refined, 23c.

Turpentine—Firm at 67@68c.

Provisions—Pork, beef, and cut meats quiet and unchanged. Middles unchanged. Lard unsettled; No. 1 to prime steam, 9¼@10⅛c; kettle, 10¼c; December and January, 9¼c; February, 9¾c; March, 9⅞c.

Butter—Steady and unchanged.

Cheese—Quiet and unchanged.

Whiskey—Dull and lower at 93½@94c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet; spring extras, $5.80@6.00. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2, $1.19¼; No. 1, $1.22. Oats easier; No. 2, 30c. Corn steady; 40c. Rye—No. 1, 60c. Barley steady; 50½c.

Hogs—Weak; 3¼@3¾c.

Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 98,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bu; wheat, 6,000.

Freights—To Buffalo, 9½c; Oswego, 15c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—Breadstuffs—Wheat active but a lower; No. 1 red, seller last half December at $1.44; No. 1 red, on spot, at 1.39; No. 2 red at 1.36. Corn nominally lower, at 59@60c for low and high mixed. Oats ¼c lower, at 38½c.

Petroleum—Quiet and steady; refined at 22¼@22½c in car lots; 23c in large lots; 23@23 1-2c in trade lots; crude, 5.40@5.45.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull and nominal; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, 7.50@8.25; Indiana and Ohio, 7.00@7.50. Wheat, less active; State and Western red, 1.57@1.61. Rye nominal at 95c. Corn dull; yellow, 78@80c; new, 60@65c; mixed Western, 75@78c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Dull; mess pork, 14.50. Lard, 9¾c.

Whiskey—Unsettled ...

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—Breadstuffs—Flour firm. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana, 1.60. Corn steady; new white, 65@72c; new yellow, 65@70c. Oats steady, 46@48c. Rye steady, 90@1.00.

Provisions—Mess pork steady, 14.50. Bacon firm; shoulders, 8c; sides, 8¼c; clear rib, 8¾c; sugar-cured hams, 15@16c. Lard steady, 10@10½c.

Butter—Unchanged.

Whiskey—Nominal at 95@96c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—Cotton—Dull and drooping; low middling, 17@17 1-4c.

Breadstuffs—Flour dull and drooping; family, 6.30@6.75. Wheat dull; red, 1.38@1.40. Corn in fair demand and higher; for new, 41c; old, 56c. Rye steady at 75@78c. Oats firm. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Oil—Linseed quiet and weak; 75@78c. Lard scarce and firm ...

Eggs—Dull and lower at 22c.

Butter—In fair demand but lower; 17@28c.

Cheese—In good demand at 13@14 1-2.

Provisions—Pork dull and nominal; 13.50 asked. Bulk meats quiet and held firmly; sides, 6 3-4@7c. Lard quiet; new, 8 3-4c; old, 9c. Bacon quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 7 1-2c; sides, 8 3-4@8 7-8c.

Hogs—Dull and lower at 4.00@4.25; receipts, 6,600.

Cattle—Firm; prime, 4.00@4.25.

Whiskey—Dull and lower at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Cotton dull and nominal at 17@17¼c.

Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged; superwinter, 5.25@5.75; extra winter, 6.00@6.50; XX, 6.75@6.25. Wheat higher; No. 3 red, $1.42; No. 2 do, $1.51. Corn dull; mixed on track, 41@43c. Oats dull; mixed on track, 33c. Barley firm at 74c for prime Minnesota. Rye dull; No. 2, 66@67c.

Highwines—Dull at 90@92c.

Tobacco—Quiet.

Hemp—Nominal.

Provisions—Pork quiet at $13.75@13.80. Bacon quiet; jobbing order lots of shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 8c; clear sides, 8c. Lard firm; choice kettle, 9½c.

Hogs—Active at 3.85@4 1-4c.

Cattle—Unchanged.

Receipts—4,000 brls flour, 13,000 bu wheat, 45,000 corn, 14,000 bu oats, 8,000 bu rye, 3,000 bu barley.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—Cotton—Firm; sales 4,800 bales; good ordinary, 17¾@17⅞c; low middling, 17⅞@18c; middling, 18¾@18⅞c. Receipts, 7,826 bales. Exports, Liverpool, 3,981 bales. Stock, 58,345 bales.

Monetary—Sterling, bank, 21; sight, ⅜ discount; gold, 112⅛.

Groceries—Sugar—Receipts sold; inferior, 6½@7¼c; good to fair, 10½c; yellow, clarified, 11@12¼c. Molasses common, 40@50c; fair, 55@58c; prime, 59@63c; choice, 65c.

Western produce and provisions nominally unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 31.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and 2@3c lower; amber Michigan, 1.40; No. 1 red, 1.38; No. 2 do, 1.33. Corn dull, and 1@2c lower; new high mixed, 52c; new low mixed, 51; yellow, 56c; new yellow, 54c. Oats dull; No. 1, 36 3-4c; No. 2, 34 1-2c; rejected, 32 1-4c.

Freights—Unchanged; to Buffalo, 5 1-4c on corn, 5 3-4c on wheat; Oswego, 10c.

Receipts—3,000 brls flour; 27,000 bu wheat; 35,000 bu corn; 15,000 bu oats.

Shipments—1,000 brls flour; 38,000 bu corn.

The Galesburg Hermit.

From the Galesburg (Ill.) Republican, October 27.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable monomaniac hermits of the State resides in our city. His name, as known here, is A. N. Quin, and he settled in this city about three years since. He first rented a small house on Berrien street, adjoining the residence of D. A. Dudley, Esq., and soon after showed partial insanity by accusing various respectable parties of attempting to poison him. He would carry water several blocks, under the belief that all the wells in the vicinity were poisoned specially to injure him. He also accused various persons of stealing large sums of money from him, and labored under the idea that he had some fifty or sixty thousand dollars due him from the Massachusetts Legislature. He appeared sane on the majority of subjects, but if spoken to concerning his family, his money, or his enemies, he would spin wild and improbable yarns for hours concerning his remarkable adventures, if he could find a willing listener. Finally his rantings became unbearable, and he was ousted from the building and vicinity. He then moved into a large brick house near by, owned by Lombard University, which he occupied, rent free, for about a year, after which he built near by, on a vacant lot, a queer little car-shaped shanty, which he styles his "bazaar," and which is so arranged that it can be readily moved if ordered off of the lot it now occupies. Mr. Quinn is a good mechanic, and does any little odd jobs he can get; he keeps a cow, poultry, etc., and cultivates a good garden each year. He is a terror to all the children in the vicinity, and few indeed are the grown persons who care to encroach upon his grounds, or pass his bazaar. His former history is unknown, except as gathered from his wild, disconnected stories, but it is believed that he has a wife and grown-up children somewhere in the Eastern States, and that at one time he was a Sheriff, and occupied a respectable position in society.

A Short Sugar Crop.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Oct. 26.

The sugar crop, it was generally expected, would give a fair average yield, but according to the statements of a number of planters, who called upon us yesterday, this has been one of the most disastrous seasons for cane known for years, to say nothing of our unreliable and expensive labor. To begin with: the stubble cane suffered extensively from frost last winter, and seed cane was much injured. Add to this that, contrary to the general impression, the breadth of ground put in cane this season is much less than that of last year—our informants' estimate is a little more than one-half. The season, too, has been a most unfortunate one for the planter. The long continued rains of early summer laid an embargo upon field operations. It is within our knowledge that one planter did but a day and a half work in his fields during the whole month of June, and we may add that the story of one is the history of many. A more unpropitious season for working the crop has not been encountered, it is alleged, for many years. The prospective yield may, therefore, readily be estimated. According to our information, the crop in West Baton Rouge, Lafourche, St. John, St. James, and St. Charles is distressingly poor as a general thing, with, as is understood, here and there an enviable exception. In some fields the grass is as high as the cane.

A number of planters will not grind at all, and not a few who commenced rolling have abandoned the venture on account of the poor yield. Some fields do not give half a hogshead to the acre. These comparatively barren returns, taken in connection with the high rates of labor—hands are now scarce at two dollars a day—render the prospect decidedly gloomy for sugar planters and the very large interests involved with and depending upon their industry. If the crop should fall as low as the planting estimate—130,000 hogsheads—the falling off will come home, also, to the toiling millions, as well as the planter, factor, and broker.

The Propeller Dean Richmond Burned.

From the Port Huron Times, Oct. 28.

This morning at 11 o'clock the intelligence reached this city of the total loss by fire of the propeller Dean Richmond. A part of the crew reached here on the Cleveland, and gave the following particulars:

The Richmond left Duluth on the 22d with 32,000 bushels of corn and some passengers, making, with crew, forty-two souls in all. Everything went right until last Thursday, when, while lying at anchor in Mud Lake, in the Sault River, at about 5:30 a. m., fire was discovered issuing from the pantry, and almost immediately the whole promenade deck was wrapped in flames. The boats were immediately lowered, after having first tried the pumps, which, through long neglect, were rendered useless. When this was ascertained, Capt. Pratt immediately got into the nearest boat and was rowed away. The remaining boats were instantly filled, and gang-planks, fenders and life-boards were thrown overboard and seized upon by those struggling in the water. The cabin maid and mate leaped upon a gang-plank; and soon after five of the deck hands leaped on the same frail support, capsizing it and throwing the woman into the water, where she was drowned. This was the only life lost. It is said that the Captain of the Richmond was not far from the drowning woman at the time of the accident.

The men in the boats picked up fourteen men in the water who were clinging to every conceivable means of support, and then made a landing at Round Island, from which they were taken off by the Mineral Rock and Cleveland.

The Dean Richmond was built in Cleveland in 1865, and was afterwards sold by H. C. Winslow, of Buffalo, to the New York & Erie Railroad Company for $64,000. In the winter of 1870 she was thoroughly repaired by the company, and since then has made thirteen trips to Chicago and was bound down on her fourteenth when destroyed.

Restitution for the Horton.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 31.—The Ottawa correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphs that the policy of the government is to meet the demand for restitution for the schooner Horton, as she has not been condemned by the courts.

Suspension of an Insurance Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 31.—The Enterprise Insurance Company has suspended in consequence of its Chicago losses, and will be forced to go into liquidation.

—The report of the arrest of Mrs. Ruth, at Lawrence, Kansas, for alleged complicity in the poisoning of her husband by Dr. Medlicott, is confirmed. She is now in jail. Seymour Voullaire, a prominent criminal lawyer of St. Louis, the first husband of Mrs. Ruth and father of her children is now in Lawrence and to-day obtained possession of three of the youngest children.

—In Peoria, on Monday night, a child 3 years old, belonging to a widow lady named Dean, drank a bottle of laudanum by mistake and died shortly after.

MARRIED.

RICHARDSON—HORNE—At the residence of T. J. Nicholl, Benton, Ill., 26th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, A. G. Richardson, of St. Louis, Mo., and Emma Durnford, youngest daughter of John Gamble Horne, late of Toronto, Ontario. No cards.

BURWELL—SMITH—At the residence of W. J. Hays, 345 Prospect st., Oct. 26, by the Rev. C. N. Grant, Mr. Albert T. Burwell, of Cleveland, and Miss Kittie M. Smith.

DIED.

SMITH—The funeral of Rev. S. S. Smith will be attended from Oakland Congregational Church on Wednesday, at 1 p. m.

VOLLELL—On the 31st inst., Francis H., wife of C. J. Voll..., aged 45 years and 2 months. Funeral from residence, 174 South Halsted st., on Thursday, 2d inst., at 11 o'clock.

MAYNARD—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, at the residence of her father, No. 78 South Sangamon st., Sophie, youngest daughter of John and Julia Maynard. Notice of funeral will be given hereafter. Syracuse (N. Y.) and Sheboygan (Wis.) papers please copy.

BELL—At Battle Creek, Mich., on the 28th inst., of heart disease, Judge D. V. Bell, aged 81 years.

HOPE—At his late residence, 19 North ... st., John C. Hope, aged 34 years, 7 months and 22 days. Funeral on Thursday at 11 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED—On diamonds, watches, and valuable personal property; the same bought. TOM NICHOLS, 222 W. Madison, formerly 133 Dearborn st.

MONEY TO LOAN—On first class property in sums of $25,000 to 50,000. MEAD & COE, 72 West Madison st.

WANTED—To borrow $75 for three months on $300 worth of first-class furniture. Will pay five per cent. Address E. L. W., Tribune office.

WANTED—For cash, purchase money and farm mortgages, school and other good bonds. Address B B J, 79 West Van Buren st., with price, amount, etc.

WANTED—$45,000 for 5 years on 1,000 acres of improved farming property worth $125,000. Will pay 10 per cent and 5 commissions. F. B. MARSHALL, 238 West Madison st., Room 5.

$200,000 IS OFFERED by an Eastern capitalist for the purchase of ... mortgages in this city. D. F. DOWNING & CO., 369 Wabash av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A party who is the proprietor of a safe and prosperous business, established eleven years, would sell an interest to a young man of thorough business qualifications and good standing who can command $3,000. Apply to CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., Real Estate Dealers, 278 State st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A fine chamber set, cost $175 two months ago, will sell for $ 75; also one at $50. Inquire at corner ... of Cottage Grove and ... av. ... AKLAND.

AMUSEMENTS.

STANDARD HALL.

Michigan-av., corner Thirteenth-st.

JOHN H. ROSS ... Lessee.

Engagement for FOUR NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE, of the great American artiste

Miss Jane Coombs,

Supported by the popular young actor Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON, and the most powerful and complete Dramatic Company on this Continent, this Wednesday evening, November 1, for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire, LONDON ASSURANCE, Lady Gay Spanker, Miss JANE COOMBS. Thursday, Love's Sacrifice. Friday, benefit of Miss Jane Coombs, The Love Chase. Saturday Matinee, The World of Fashion. Saturday night, Lady of Lyons.

Box office open from 9 to 5.

GLOBE THEATRE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY AT

THE GLOBE.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, October 30, 31, and November 1, and at the WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

First appearance of Miss Blanche De Bar.

SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER. TWO GREGORIES.

No improper persons admitted.

AUCTION SALES.

DRY GOODS,

WOOLLENS, UNDERWEAR, NOTIONS,

And a large and elegant line of

MEN'S, BOYS', AND CHILD'S

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING,

In Suits, Coats, Pants, Vests, and Overcoats. Also 25 dozen Umbrellas, AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Nos. 1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

Country and City Merchants

The goods are HERE, and you can buy them at your own price, as the consignors must have money for

EIGHT HUNDRED CASES

Boots, Shoes

AND RUBBERS,

Consisting of all grades and styles of goods, including Men's, Women's and Misses' articles, and Water-Proof Overs, that will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, November 1, at 10 a. m., by GEO. P. GORE & CO.

1 and 2 Randolph-st.

CORNER MICHIGAN-AV.

SPECIAL SALE

Of the entire stock of a retail dealer in

DRY GOODS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Hats and Caps, Notions, Etc.,

Whose store was burned in the Great Fire, will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 10 a. m., by

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Have resumed business in their new, substantial, and comfortable building,

Nos. 3 and 4 Dearborn Park,

Directly opposite their old stand on East Randolph-st., which will be known as

THE RED FRONT.

40 crates white granite ware and 150 packages glass ware

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, October 31, at 10 o'clock,

At the RED FRONT Salesrooms, 3 and 4 Dearborn Park.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

300 Cases Boots, Shoes, Balmorals and Rubbers,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, November 1, at 9½ o'clock,

At the Red Front salesrooms, 3 and 4 Dearborn Park.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Stationery, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, November 2, at 9½ o'clock,

At the Red Front salesrooms, 3 and 4 Dearborn Park.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

No. 196 Ashland-av.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGE, BUGGY, &C.

AT AUCTION

On Friday, November 3, at 10 o'clock,

at dwelling, No. 196 Ashland av., third house south of Van Buren st., the entire household effects of the late Jacob Greenebaum, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining room, and kitchen furniture, Brussels and other carpets, beds, bedding, bed and table linen, mirrors, &c. ALSO,

Three horses, one new family carriage, buggy, express wagon, and harness.

Take the Van Buren st. horse cars.

By order of Henry Greenebaum and Elias Greenebaum, Administrators.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHAMBERS & CO.

Will commence the struggle at 7 o'clock this evening in their New Store No. 61 West Madison-st. We shall offer at auction an entire new stock of Watches and Jewelry consigned to us since the fire, together with some damaged goods. Country dealers will find our stock complete. Outside sales attended to.

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

Formerly cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

By GILBERT & MARTIN,

Nos. 58 and 60 West Madison-st.

50 Doz. New Wood Seat Chairs, 3 Dozen New Bedsteads.

New Wheelbarrows, Lounges, Parlor Suits, Household Furniture, Stoves, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

This morning at 10 o'clock, at the new salesrooms, 58 and 60 West Madison-st. No reserve or limitation. The goods are in store and ready for delivery at once.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—The leading hat store of Davenport, Iowa, for sale. Address WM. H. FARRAND, Davenport Iowa.

ANY ONE desiring to purchase a first-class hotel, with furniture valued at $30,000, can learn particulars by calling or writing to HENRY J. GOODRICH, 41 Hubbard court. I have six hotels for sale.

CHANCE FOR SPECULATION—The stock, fixtures, and lease of one of the largest groceries on State st. for sale; corner store; or will rent store separate; 70x22; is one of the best stands on South Side, and near the wholesale warehouses. Address JAMES EVANS, 363 Wabash av.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE—In Illinois, 140 miles from Chicago, a 4-run mill complete, with engine and boiler, and all the machinery, with cooper's shop, etc. The entire for $5,500, or the engine and boiler, stones and machinery will be sold separate. Apply to T. W. BAXTER & CO., Mill Furnishers, foot West Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One carriage shop, with land, 125x36 ft; one stationary engine, new, ten horse power; one engine lathe, 14 foot bed, 20 inch swing; sold separately. WM. BUTLERS, 40 Washington st.

FOR SALE—Boarding-house in two brick houses; nice furniture; full of first-class boarders; very cheap for half cash, and balance fair terms. GEO. H. HESS, 43 Desplaines st.; residence, 309 Warren av.

FOR SALE—Dry goods store, 351 West Lake st., corner Page st., with long lease, low rent. No bonus asked. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—The stock of hardware, tinware, tinners' tools, and store fixtures; also stores Nos. 397 and 397 1-2 to rent if called for soon.

FOR SALE—Elegantly furnished boarding house, two blocks from Halsted and Madison, full of boarders. L. C., Tribune office.

FOR SALE—The engine, boiler, and machinery of the Star Planing Mill, together with the horses, wagons, railroad track, barn, etc.; the large dock and buildings can be purchased or leased on favorable terms. Inquire of or address HANNAH & LEMAN, 385 Archer av., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Business chances. We have some very fine business openings for men with capital. H. KENNEDY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 143 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—Grocery and fixtures with full stock; cheap rent; good cash trade; West Side; centre of business. Fortune for an active man. Address H, Tribune office.

LEASE, stock and fixtures of a confectionery and bakery depot for sale. No. 423 West Madison st. A good location for restaurant.

THE combined water-power of Illinois and Fox rivers—equal to the power of Lowell, Mass.—and plenty of cheap land, at Ottawa, Ills. Great inducements to heavy manufacturers. Apply to JOHN V. A. HOES, Pres.; Ottawa, Ills., or to R. C. COOK, 363 Wabash av., or to D. E. CAMERON, 75 Ashland av.

$400 WILL BUY stock and fixtures of stationery, notions, etc. Five rooms for housekeeping. Rent cheap. 254 Cottage Grove av.

$500 buys retiring partner's half interest in a business with $1,000 stock; clears $200 monthly; no bonus asked. 553 State st., Room 3.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

156 WEST ADAMS ST.—A handsomely furnished front room, also front parlor, with board.

199 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Modern improvements; in a desirable location.

247 WEST MONROE ST.—Desirable rooms, furnished and unfurnished, to rent, with board.

385 WEST RANDOLPH ST., opposite Willard place—A single room, or suite of rooms, on first floor, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board or without. Location very desirable.

1275 INDIANA AV., north of Twenty-ninth st.—Two gentlemen and wives will find pleasant unfurnished rooms, with board.

A PLEASANT suite of rooms to rent, with board, on the lake shore, at Oakland. Steam and horse cars. Address O R, 5-3 Wabash-av.

A LARGE front ... rooms to rent with board for gentleman and wife without children in 1117 Indiana-av.

BOARDING—A suite of rooms suitable for a small family. Address Box 2865, Evanston.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—In the Burnt District—Lake st., between Clark and LaSalle sts., 40x100.

Clark st., northeast corner Monroe, 45x90.

Michigan av., southeast corner Madison st., 62x118.

Washington st., northeast corner Fifth av., 40x110.

Madison st., between Wabash and Michigan avs., 40x150.

Van Buren st., 125 feet west of Clark, 25x100.

Sherman st., between Harrison and Van Buren, 25x100.

River st., near Rush st. bridge, 50x70.

North Dearborn st., between Illinois and Indiana sts., 50x100.

Also, a number of very desirable leases, besides a large amount of property outside of the burnt district, improved and unimproved.

As the demand for real estate has already commenced, owners of property are requested to leave with me correct descriptions of such property as they desire to sell or rent, or lease. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av., near Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—Business property—25x120 on State st., north of Twelfth st., east front; will sell 20 feet or more or less.

25x120, north front, on Madison st., west of LaSalle st.; cheap.

85x100 on Michigan av., north of Madison st.; choice; fronting new depot.

185x50, north of alley between Washington and Randolph sts., on State st., east front.

50x165 on State, near Peck court, west front, with frame building; bargain. ULRICH & BOND, Real Estate Dealers, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—A block of five fine dwelling houses on one of the finest avenues in the city, on the South Side, near Twenty-sixth st.; will be sold at a great bargain if applied for at once. Apply to O. C. SABIN, 161 Twenty-second st.

FOR SALE—A new 2-story house of 9 rooms just ready for occupancy, with 6 years' lease of lot, on Calumet av. Price, only $2,000, half cash. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, Room 5, 376 State st.

FOR SALE—House No. 724 West Lake st, and lease of lot. Enquire of C. E. MOORE, 193 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—Lease 50 by 100 feet, on Wells st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 South Halsted st.

FOR SALE—By MILLER & RIGDON, Real Estate Brokers, No. 200 West Madison st., 20 or 60 feet Dearborn near Washington st., only $1,200 per foot; 25 per cent discount old price. 20 or 40 feet, Randolph near Third av., $1,000 per foot; 40 feet, Randolph near Wabash av., $1,000 per foot; 25 feet and house, Madison near Sangamon st.; bargain, all cash. We have the greatest bargains offered; call and see. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 Madison st.

FOR SALE—Good and cheap lots on the South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Baddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first sts., and on Wentworth, Wallace, and Shurtleff avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots were double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—We have three out of a block of five elegant Frear stone dwellings, three stories and basement, first-class in every respect, for sale or to rent; located on Ellis av., corner Ellis av. and Thirty-seventh st. HOLLAND & FREAR.

FOR SALE—Marble front house, corner 30th st., with elegant furniture, for $18,000, payable $2,000 cash, $6,000 in two years, and $7,000 in five years. THOS. A. & MATSON HILL, 401 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—30x100 feet on Madison st., between Wells and LaSalle sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 9 South Halsted st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—First-class house and lot. House two-story and basement pressed brick. Contains latest improvements. Lot 37 feet, east front. Altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 908 Indiana-av., near Twentieth st.

FOR SALE—A corner lot near the new hay market, with buildings, now well rented; a bargain. J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 38 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—Wabash-av.—40x190 feet east side of Wabash-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 South Halsted-st., corner of Randolph ...

FOR SALE—State-st.—At a great bargain, for cash, 25 feet front on State-st., near Twenty-eighth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 South Halsted-st., corner of Randolph, Masonic Building.

FOR SALE—By C. G. Thayer & Co., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, 41 Hubbard Court, an elegant marble front house on Indiana av., north of 21st st., completely furnished. Price $15,000, only one-sixth down, balance on long time.

FOR SALE—A two story and basement house, suitable for a large family, situated at Janesville, Wis., 91 miles from Chicago. House new, and lot is 133x270 feet. Garden filled with fruit trees, vines, etc. Lot runs back to Rock River, a splendid residence, and for sale very low. Price $6,000. Address P. O., Drawer 21, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—On Indiana av., corner Forty-first st., 600 feet front, $30 per foot. CLAFLIN BROTHERS, 204 Madison st.

FOR SALE—On Madison st., near LaSalle st., 30 feet front by 190 deep, $900 per foot. On West Madison st., 75 feet front, to lots to suit. Long time. Easy terms. CLAFLIN BROTHERS, 204 Madison st.

FOR SALE—On Madison st., lot, with store and dwelling, renting for $600 per annum, $5,000. CLAFLIN BROTHERS, 204 Madison st.

FOR SALE—House of nine rooms on Monroe st., corner Halsted st., with three years lease, $1,200. CLAFLIN BROTHERS, 204 Madison st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—704 West Lake st., and lease of lot. Inquire of C. E. MOORE, 183 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—I have some of the very best bargains ever offered in real estate. Call, or address HENRY J. GOODRICH, JOHN H. AVERY, 41 Hubbard court.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Or rent—At Hinsdale, house all ready to move into; cheap and on easy terms; also a good improved farm to trade for city property. Call on or address at Hinsdale the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—Building lots near Englewood; $150 each, on three years' time, and no payment down, to parties who will build a house worth $500, or over. Thos. A. & Matson Hill, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—On monthly payments—A fine new house and grounds in suburb, eight miles from Chicago, $2,500, very cheap. GEO. H. HESS, 43 Desplaines st.; residence 309 Warren av.

FOR SALE—Large lots at North Evanston will be sold on long time. No payment down where purchaser contracts to build. ISAAC R. HITT, 299 West Randolph st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—At low figures—West Evanston, North Evanston, and Glencoe houses of from 5 to 10 rooms. Prices from $1,800 to $5,000. Rent from $15 to $40 per month. C. E. BROWNE, 34 Canal-st., Room 12.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A lot on West Lake st., west of the Park, for a cash customer. A. P. DOWNS & CO., 59 West Madison st., Room 2.

WANTED—I wish to rent or purchase a lot in the burned district. Address, with location and terms, D. J. LAKE, 23 South Canal st.

WANTED—On one of the avenues, east of Wabash and north of Twenty-sixth st., house and lot, in price from $10,000 to $15,000. Apply immediately. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 350 Michigan-av.

WANTED—Property in burnt district bounded by Washington, Michigan av., Van Buren and Clark. Will pay all cash for bargains. L. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—Any party having a lot 20 or 25 foot front, on or near LaSalle st., north of Monroe st., to lease for a term of years, can hear of a tenant by applying to J. EDWARD FAY, 120 West Washington st.

WANTED—On Market, Franklin, Wells, or LaSalle street, a 20 or 25 foot front, the corner of some street or alley, suitable for a warehouse. State location, price, and terms. Address WAREHOUSE, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 feet on either Prairie, Indiana, Forest or Calumet avs., bet. Thirty-first and Thirty-third sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison st.

WANTED—From 1,000 to 3,000 acres, of Iowa land in exchange for residence property in Chicago; land must be choice in quality, and good location; also want some improved farms in Illinois. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, Room 5, 376 State st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the Great Fire; or Chicago, her past, present, and future. The origin, progress, and results of the Great Chicago Conflagration; graphic scenes, incidents, and details of the disaster; list of the principal bankers, manufacturers, and merchants; who the losers; a complete picture of Chicago, before and after the fire; the trade and commerce of Chicago, and details of its increase; also, of the great fires of the world, by Geo. P. Upton and James Sheahan, Associate Editors of The Chicago Tribune. A book of about 380 pages, illustrated by the best artists, and of all the worthy the confidence of all. Will be sold exclusively by subscription. Agents wanted in every town. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., 465 Twenty-second st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—The great Chicago fire. The crowning horror of the 19th century. 100,000 persons reduced to beggary. Fearful scenes! Heart-rending incidents. 1,000 copies of this book selling per day. Sample copy post paid, 50 cents. GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE BOOK, MAP AND PICTURE HOUSE, Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 to $10 a day can be made by either sex with my new articles. Samples sent free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—For "Chicago and the Great Conflagration," by Messrs. Colbert and Chamberlin, of The Chicago Tribune. A concise history of the past of this most wonderful of cities, and a detailed, circumstantial, and most vivid account of its destruction by fire, with scenes, incidents, &c. To be complete in one handsomely bound octavo volume of about 500 pages, with numerous illustrations by Chapin & Gulick, from photographic views taken on the spot. Agents bound prospectus (price 50c) now ready. For circulars, etc., address J. S. GOODMAN & CO., Publishers, 15 South Green st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell Blanchard's Maps of Chicago, showing the burnt district. Single copies sent by mail for 25 cents; fifty copies sent by express for $5.00. Address RUFUS BLANCHARD, 132 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$12 to $24 a day, in every county in the United States, to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 a month! Employment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—The Great Western Map and Picture Depot was the first to fill orders after the fire. Splendid stock of new goods on hand. The republic and world maps, United States county maps, State maps, religious charts, fine lithograph pictures, oval framed pictures, steel engravings, chromos, &c., &c. Fine assortment; everything new. Lithographs of Chicago in flames, $7 per hundred. Books giving complete history of the "great fire," $25 per hundred, illustrated with fine engravings and maps. One thousand agents wanted. Address GEO. F. CRAM, 35 West Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents in every town and county, to sell the latest and most novel invention for marking linen, books, cards, etc. Send for circular to A. H. RICHARDSON, General Western Agent, 182 South Sangamon st, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—150,000 brick, by C. CRAMER, at Depot House, opposite C. & N. W. depot, from 5 a. m. to 12 p. m.; or address at Franklin Grove, Ill.

FOR SALE—And to rent—Pianos, organs, and melodeons, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 279 Randolph st., by J. PRESTON.

FOR SALE—SAFE—A large second-hand fire and burglar-proof safe, as good as new; cost $1,250; Dodd, Macneal & Urban, makers, with Sargent & Rodd locks; will be sold for $500, owner having no use for it. Address LYON & BAKER, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Jewellers, attention. Two superior astronomical chronometers. Inquire at 290 Wabash av. O. A. CHAFFEE.

FOR SALE—300,000 cigars; samples and prices at the office of TOLMAN & KING, Wholesale Druggists, 53 West Lake st.

FOR SALE—Army clothing, wholesale and retail; cavalry overcoats, infantry overcoats, cavalry pants, infantry pants; just the thing for farmers, teamsters and laborers; sent by express to all parts of the West. Call on or address CLEMENT & SAYER, 260 Milwaukee av.

FOR SALE—All kinds of watches and jewelry. J. S. TOWNSEND & Co., 61 West Madison st., formerly cor. Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—Law library. Apply to D. E. POWELL, at Sherman House. Address after 4 p. m., ... Ill.

FOR SALE—A Barstow Victor Heater stove, No. 5, for sale cheap by DUNHAM & CO., 44 and 46 West Randolph st.

FOR SALE—Lease on store 177 Madison st. ... 25. Apply at store.

FOR SALE—Tickets to Buffalo, N. Y., and return, cheap. Address J. V. S., Tribune office.

FOR SALE—An Adams press, printing a sheet 26x42 inches, has been little used; is the office of the Mechanics' Recorder, Springfield, Ohio, which is now to be removed to Pittsburgh, Pa. Address A. M. BASSETT, Publishing Agent, Springfield, Ohio.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A gentleman and wife desire board and furnished room, not to exceed $15 per week, with private family in good locality on West Side. State locality and terms. Address LAWTON, 135 West Washington st.

BOARD—On West Side, for gentleman and wife; front room furnished or unfurnished. Address A., Tribune office.

BOARD—By a gentleman, on South Side, with accommodation for horse on premises. Address M Y, Tribune office.

BOARD—For a single gentleman, on the West Side, between Ada and Randolph sts., east of Union Park. Address W F H, Tribune office.

BOARD—For the winter by a family of four. Private family preferred. Address TAYLOR, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

FURNISHED house to rent, 1161 Indiana-av. Call at premises.

TO RENT—Furnished house of 10 rooms, or furniture for sale, 1227 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A four-story brick house, South Side near Harrison-st. Inquire at 369 Wabash-av. ANDREWS & BRO.

TO RENT—Nice cottage, and small quantity of furniture for sale. Rent, $25. Also a perforating machine, with patterns complete. 990 Fulton st.

TO RENT—For six months, a two-story house with basement, and furnished, all new; good location; reason, family going East for the winter. Also 200 cottages and beds for sale. Apply to A. T. STONE, Post Office Box 272, Kalamazoo, Mich.

TO RENT—House, and furniture for sale very low. For particulars apply at 382 Calumet av.; also a select library of French works.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—Marble front of ten rooms, furnished, on Prairie av., by YOUNG & ROWLEY, 1164 Prairie av.

TO RENT—A three-story brick house, of eleven rooms, water, gas, and barn; in perfect order; being newly papered and painted throughout. Rent $60 per month. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 9 South Halsted st.

TO RENT—Cottage of eight rooms and barn; $30 per month. Inquire of DAY & SANBORN, 95 Madison st., or 723 Lake st.

TO RENT—House—At 261 West Monroe st.; partly furnished. Apply to ALLAN PINKERTON, 85 West Washington st.

TO RENT—House at Evanston, with barn and twelve acres of ground, (house furnished or not), until first next May, or longer. Rent low. Call at 309 Twenty-second st., for information.

TO RENT—A 16 room nearly new brick house on one of the South Side avenues, half block from street cars, and three and a half blocks south of Twenty-second st.; modern improvements, and very desirable with furniture for sale. This is one of the best of bargains. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 338 Wabash av.

TO RENT—Cottage of 7 rooms, and furniture for sale cheap. Rent only $30 per month. 140 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—House 733 West Washington-st., with furniture, or without. Eight rooms, good cellar, small barn. Possession immediately, apply at 279 Warren-av.

TO RENT—West Washington-st. House, 10 rooms; $75. New brick, 45 minutes' ride, $10 and $25. EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Two three-story marble fronts on Prairie av., together or separate; contain 26 rooms in all. P. A. BROWN, Room 5, 376 State st.

TO RENT—One cottage, two brick houses, modern improvements; two large parlors for offices, and a large basement. D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A new brick store, well located, in Aurora, Ill.; also, a suite of rooms for residence, on second floor, if desired. Inquire of Mr. EVANS, 121 Eighteenth st., Chicago.

TO RENT—The large front room, second floor new building, 121 West Washington st. Inquire at Great Western Type Foundry, 80 West Randolph st.

TO RENT—To Wholesale Dealers—We will rent our brick store, 13 Milwaukee av., 25x135, two fronts, four stories and basement, chance for steam hoistway, the whole or part. Apply or address STEVENS & BARKER, office 80 Maxwell st.

TO RENT—Splendid banking, dental, and photograph rooms, and other offices. Inquire at 292 West Madison st.

TO RENT—Pianos and organs. All persons who have rented pianos and organs of us will please call and report. WM. B. PROSSER, 31 Sixteenth st.

TO RENT—A fine brick store, 20x50, No. 279 Desplaines, near Polk st. Inquire at 37 West Madison st., in basement.

TO RENT—Second and third floors, also basement of 45 South Desplaines st., suitable for wholesale merchandise. A. KIDDER; office in alley rear of 45.

TO RENT—... month. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 9 South Halsted st.

TO RENT—A building in rear of 87 West Madison-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes, now occupied as Steam Dye Works, with or without fixtures. Apply at 87 Washington-st., up stairs, Room 2.

TO RENT—Several fine houses and offices. Apply to HENRY J. GOODRICH, 41 Hubbard court.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—3 rooms suitable for housekeeping. Inquire at 1609 State st., near Twenty-fourth st.

TO RENT—Several apartments suitable for manufacturing purposes, with steam power. 27 North Clinton st.

TO RENT—An office on first floor, $50 per month, at 61 Madison st.

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, at 296 West Monroe st. Good references required.

TO RENT—Unfurnished rooms in new house with modern improvements; also, board, if desired. Apply at 169 West Adams st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY of middle age and good recommendations, having a little means and wishing a permanent home, wishes to correspond with a man of moderate means. Can correspond with him by sending address to J K P, Tribune office.

A LADY who has suffered heavy pecuniary loss by the fire, desires to obtain some travelling agency, or would like to meet some party who would assist her in reaching the East. Address Mrs. FLORENCE, Tribune office.

CHICAGO RUINS—I have over 300 different views—stereoscopic and panoramic—which I am prepared to furnish, retail or wholesale, at reasonable rates. Send for catalogue. WM. SHAW, 132 Twenty-second st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR DESERTION, cruelty, &c. Fee after decree. Eight years' experience. Address Post Office 1037.

DIVORCES legally obtained without newspaper report. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney in the State and United States Courts, 1134 Wabash av.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR., REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 43 Canal st., will lease houses, collect rents, sell real estate, and to all kinds of conveyancing. Several well located residences in the West Division for sale. All abstracts of title and other papers in my care saved from late fire. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 43 Canal st.

IF you want to sell your old books for the highest cash price, call or address the Cheap Book Store, 562 Wabash av. CHAPIN & CO.

MISSES E. AND B. GRANT, formerly of 226 North Dearborn st., will reopen their boarding and day school at 74 Grant place on Nov. 6. For particulars address as above.

NOTICE—Star Laundry, from No. 80 State st., has opened at 562 Madison st. They saved several bundles from the fire. The customers having clothes at the laundry at that time will call at the above number. Mrs. A. M. RICHBOLD, Proprietor.

SEND to FROST'S Detroit Lumber and Woodenware Works, Detroit, Mich., for Excelsior.

WANTED—Those who understand cutting out and making paper boxes. Address ... CO., 80 Woodbridge st., West Detroit, Mich.

FLOURING MILL and Grist Mill for Sale or to Lease—One of the largest and best appointed mills in the Eastern States, well situated to receive grain and transport its flour, with a large local business. For information apply to F. C. KENNEDY, Winooski Falls, Vermont, or JOSEPH SAWYER, 15 Chauncey st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Immediately, twenty double teams, with bulk wagons. S. A. LITTLE, Shaw's warehouse, 305 Grove st., corner Twenty-first.

WANTED—A good second-hand horse-power drill for which a good price will be paid in cash. Address J. W. WILLIAMS, 894 Wabash av.

WISCONSIN BRICK—I have 100,000 beautiful cream colored brick for sale, suitable for fronts of buildings. D. S. CHADWICK, Watertown, Wisconsin.

WANTED—A good second-hand show case, from six to ten feet long. Nickel plate frame preferred. HODGE & HOMER, 78 West Randolph st.

WANTED—A good second-hand piano, at a moderate price. Address, stating particulars, L. J., Tribune office.

WANTED—To purchase an interest in a newspaper published in some enterprising Western town. Address F W W, Tribune office.

WANTED—Piano—I want to buy for cash, a good, cheap piano. Give name of maker and price. Address MUSIC, Tribune office.

WANTED—Cheap for cash, a mirror about four feet square; not particular for size, only want it cheap. HOTCHKISS, DAMMER & CO., 171 Twenty-second st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A lot on or near Market st., between Monroe and South Water st., to erect a temporary building for one or two years. Address IONE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A lot for a number of years on the South Side, north of Van Buren and west of Wells st. Apply to AUSTIN DOUGHERTY, Marble Dealer, 209 West Madison st.

WANTED—Good men to get advertisements and establish routes for the CHICAGO DAILY EXPRESS—the new wide-awake Democratic daily, which will be issued on Saturday of this week, and every day thereafter, as the organ of the Democracy, which the Times is conceded no longer to be. The EXPRESS has engaged a full corps of able editors and expert reporters, and promises to be the best local news sheet in this city. Office, 63 Canal st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—To Rent—Three rooms in a private house, suitable for housekeeping, situated south of Twenty-fifth street. Address, E. KING, care of Samuel Turner, Tremont House.

WANTED—To Rent—A store on Lake st., bet. Market and Wells sts. Any one intending to rebuild immediately can find a good tenant by calling at Leather Store, 487 West Lake st.

WANTED—To Rent—An office, suitable for a bank, near corner of Canal and Madison sts. Apply before 10 a. m. to-day. KERR, DAVIDSON & WELCH, Room 1 Welch's Building, 63 and 65 South Canal st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A good room for banking office, centrally located, West Side. Inquire of D. LEANORD, 45 South Canal st., Room 4.

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished rooms suitable for housekeeping for young couple. Will pay from $25 to $35. South Side preferred. Address Room 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—I wish to rent a dwelling containing from 10 to 12 rooms on one of the avenues in the South Division, in the vicinity of Twenty-second st., and having a barn attached. A. COWLES, Tribune office, 5 Canal st.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—On long time—250 feet on Washington st., corner of Peoria. This is a most desirable location for business or hotel and can be had on reasonable terms. MEAD & COE, 72 West Madison st.

PERSONAL.

ISAIAH PARKER lost insurance papers, between Twenty-second st. and Third av. Any one returning same to Bowen, Hunt & Winslow, 125 Michigan av., will be liberally rewarded.

PERSONAL—Thomas Leddy, Jr., can be found at 371 State st.

PERSONAL—If James R. Spicer will call at the ... House to-day, Henry Spicer will be glad to see him.

PERSONAL—MME EUGENIE DE SOOD RICE, teacher of piano and vocal culture; residence 712 West Monroe st. At home Thursdays. For terms, etc., apply at the music stores.

PERSONAL—Will Hannah Dillon, who lived at 269 Illinois st., at the time of the fire, send her address to Mrs. R., at Handeville's, cor. Michigan av. and Twenty-second st.

PERSONAL—A bachelor of 38, being matrimonially inclined, desires a lady correspondent. A sufferer from the late fire preferred. Address S. DOOLITTLE, Centre Creek, Jasper County, Mo.

PERSONAL—Emma Anderson, from 410 Wentworth av., who inquired for Geo. H. Clark or family, can find GEO. H. CLARK at 121 South Sangamon st.

WILL MRS. HALL, who, with her boy Willie, lived on the North Side, communicate with Rev. S. Sullivan, 894 Wabash av. Also, Mary Ann Glenn, who lived on Wells st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BROKMAN & SKINNER, 190 Twenty-second st., have for sale 30 good horses, harness, buggies, two carriages, one first-class landau, two express wagons, &c. First class livery turn out ready at all hours, day and night. Money advanced on all property left with us for sale.

FOUR HORSES for sale. Apply to BRUNO GOLL, 503 Canal st.

LIVERY—Omaha Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, corner Twenty-third and State sts. M. C. WILBUR, Proprietor.

WANTED—A nearly new single cutter, cheap for cash, or in exchange for painting. Address T F, Tribune office.

WANTED—A sprightly, kind, sound, buggy horse, thoroughly broke. Any person having such a horse for sale cheap, can apply at 919 Michigan av.

WANTED—A good horse, not over 6 years of age, and weighing not less than 1,000 pounds. Apply to SWAN, CLARK & PLATT, 31 and 35 South Canal st., Room No. 1.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE of J. N. WILKINS, formerly 137 Dearborn st., now 167 Milwaukee av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given to earn pay, if desired.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—60 feet or 80 feet by 188 deep on Washington st., a long time, to be improved at once with a first class building, for families, insurance, or commercial offices. Apply at 124 West ... st. J. L. ...

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—TAILOR—A good situation for first-class cutter and maker—No other need apply. Single man preferred. Address LOCK BOX 12, Galesburg, Ill.

WANTED—100 first-class carpenters at southeast corner Twelfth and Canal sts.

WANTED—At Once—Two first-class body makers. Steady work and a fine shop to work in. Address G. HAWLEY & CO., McGregor, Iowa.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; one who has had experience in the stationery and publishing business preferred; a middle-aged man, with family, most desired. Rent or board reasonable, and location pleasant and healthy. A good salary will be paid for a man who will suit. Address, with references or recommendations, CRANE & BYRON, Printers, Binders, and Stationers, Topeka, Kansas.

WANTED—A few first-class clothing salesmen. Address YOUNG, BROS. & CO., 519 Main st., St. Louis.

WANTED—A first-class coach pad and fine harness maker. A good, reliable mechanic of this kind can find steady employment. Apply by letter or in person at 146 Seneca st., Cleveland, Ohio. C. KNOWLES.

WANTED—A reliable man to canvass the city and take orders for stoves. Apply at 913 Indiana av.

WANTED—A good newspaper compositor. A sober, steady man can have a permanent situation. Apply to CHAPIN & GLOVER, Daily Journal, Jacksonville, Ill.

WANTED—Laborers to go South for levees and railroad work; free fare; no office fee; also, saw-mill hands. E. A. ANGELL, 41 West Randolph st.

WANTED—A smart, active boy, who has worked at gas-fitting; also, a young man to solicit orders on salary and commission. Apply at 736 Wabash av.

WANTED—A manufacturing and jobbing boot and shoe house in Boston, are desirous of securing several first-class salesmen, having a trade in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Address, till November 15, stating the experience, the amount of sales, and the location of trade, with address and references. No letters answered till date above. Will be in the city then. BOSTON BOOTS, care Tremont House, Chicago.

WANTED—Two shoemakers; constant employment. Call between 5 and 6 o'clock, at bakery, 182 West Harrison st., and ask for J. S. WATSON.

WANTED—A good architectural draughtsman. Address or apply to JOHN W. ROBERTS, 364 Wabash av.

WANTED—An experienced boy to wait on table, and make fires and brush boots, etc., 337 Michigan av.

WANTED—A first-class shoemaker, to do sewed work. Apply to 133 Twenty-second st. HUBBARD & CO.

WANTED—Railroad men for the South; also, teamsters and two farm hands. Call at 166 West Randolph st., up stairs.

WANTED—Twenty tight barrel coopers. Apply to JONES & CHAPIN, corner Wentworth av. and Sixteenth st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A man who writes a rapid, plain hand. Apply, between 12 and 1 to-day, at Tribune office.

WANTED—A carriage wood worker for general work. Apply to GARLAND, HOLMES & CO., 56 and 58 North Canal st.

WANTED—At 18 Milwaukee av., 2 bottomers, and one fitter on first-style boots.

WANTED—A first class workman for sewed boots, at No. 101 Main st., Peoria, Ill. H. WALBACH.

WANTED—An experienced man to sell teas and spices from Davenport, Iowa. One who has a trade in town and is willing to work steady, address, with real name, for particulars, P. O. Box 412, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—This day—500 laborers for pineries, railroads, farms, carpenters, bricklayers and all other kinds. Free fare to most of the work. The highest wages paid. Also, for sale cheap tickets for those going South. Employment headquarters, Room 23 Lind's Block, Randolph st. bridge.

WANTED—A good steady, temperate baker, to take charge of a country bakery. Apply to PECK & CO., 277 West Randolph st. this morning.

WANTED—100 more men for C., B. & Q. R. R.; free fare; no office fee; also 40 farm hands at $1 a day. ANDREW G. BING & CO., No. 23 Milwaukee av.

WANTED—Agents to sell lithograph pictures of burnt district. Samples of both sent on receipt of 25 cents. R. R. LANDON, Agt., No. 9 Lind Block, Chicago.

WANTED—Two cabinet makers. Apply to HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 108 South Canal st.

WANTED—Three men of business experience can get good situations by calling at the office of the CHICAGO DAILY EXPRESS, 63 Canal st.

WANTED—Six good tin and sheet iron workers, at the Hot Air Furnace Emporium of BOOMER & JENKS, 329 State st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A German girl to do kitchen work at 78 Michigan av.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Inquire Room 1, 527 Wabash av.

WANTED—At once, two good girls, one that understands plain cooking, washing and ironing, and one as second girl, Swedish, Norwegian, or German. 1218 Wabash av.

WANTED—A girl for general housework to go a few miles in the country. Family small; wages $3; must have good recommendations. Call at 569 State st., Mechanics' Exchange office.

WANTED—Paper Box Makers—Girls—Both paste and paper workers, will find steady employment with H. NIEDECKEN, 417 East Water st., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Twelve good dress-makers, who understand their business fully; none others need apply, at 1061 Indiana av.

WANTED—A competent cook, well recommended. Apply at 1138 Prairie av.

WANTED—German or Norwegian girl for general housework. Apply at 1402 Prairie av.

WANTED—A girl for general housework—German or Scandinavian preferred; family small; at 1123 Michigan av.

WANTED—A girl to go a short distance in the country, to take care of children and assist in general housework. Apply to CASHIER, Tribune office, between 3 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—A girl or an aged woman to do housework. Apply at 185 West Jackson st. Wages, $2.

WANTED—A competent second girl will find a good home, for the winter, in the country; wages, $3 a week. Apply at No. 34 North Canal st., to-day, at 8 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—A girl to do second work and take care of children. Apply at 59 Union Park place, north of Carroll st.

WANTED—A first-class cook in a small family of five people. Apply to-day and Thursday with reference at 705 West Monroe st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATION WANTED—By an accountant; will work at a low figure for the winter; has first-class ability and references. Address J. P. W., 580 West Indiana st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a husband and wife, Americans, and sufferers by the late fire: wife to cook or do second work, husband to make himself generally useful. Address J. C., Tribune office, for two days. Address COCKNEY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man; having worked as carpenter for years; and also practiced drawing as draughtsman. Address DRAUGHTSMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of good habits, who has lost an arm, in some place where there will be steady employment; is willing to do anything, office work preferred. Call, or address E M C, 263 West Madison st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of experience, as cashier or bookkeeper, or any position of trust. Can furnish best of city references. Address A M, care of J. L. Kates, 24 West Washington st.

SITUATION WANTED—To carpenters and lumber merchants—As bookkeeper or salesman; carpenter by trade; twenty years experience; from England six weeks. Address ROYALE, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED—As copyist by a young lady; a good penman. Call at 288 Fourth av.

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable girl to do second work or take care of children. Call for two days, at 273 Third av.

SITUATION WANTED—As second girl in a private family. Apply immediately at 10 Winchester av., West Side.

A SITUATION WANTED—As cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, or to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 117 Calumet av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, portable, 3 to 40-horse power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 39 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S Stationary and Portable Engines and saw mills, Daniels' & Woodworth's planers, sash sticker and moulders, shaping machines and mortising machines, 36 Canal st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

FOR SALE—Bakers' Machines—Three Holyland's brakes (two power, and one hand), 1 Holyland's mixer, and 1 McCullum cracker machine and cutters. Can be had for $850 for the entire lot. The above have been but little used. For full description address R. F. ADAMS, 55 S. Market st, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Steam engine, 8x16, on heavy cast iron frame, governor and driving pulley. Price $638. One slide lathe, nearly new, swings 20-inch; turns 10 feet 8 inch long. Price $625. One slide lathe, cut 5 weeks; swing 20-inch; turns 7 feet. Price $375. Address BEUCK, Tribune office.

MACHINERY—Shafting, pulleys, and hangers; machines for folding shirt fronts; all kinds of improved machines for making paper boxes; paper collar machines of the most improved styles; experimental machinery, and models; machinery furnished to losers by the fire at reduced prices, at W. M. TOMLINSON'S Machine Works, Troy, N. Y. F. S. Agent wanted in Chicago.

ONE 12 foot bed 30 inch swing, one 12 foot bed 24 inch swing, one 12 foot bed 20 inch swing, one 8 foot bed 18 inch swing, one 6 foot bed 12 inch swing engine lathes, iron planers, drills, wood working machinery. Engines all on hand and for sale, cheap, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 111 and 113 Fulton st.

PLANES and matcher machines, Farrar surfacers, Walker's resawing machines at old prices by W. A. JAMES & CO., 111 and 113 Fulton st.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—A large lot of lathes, planes, and drills, from a concern in the East closing business; great bargains. Call at the machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 111 and 113 Fulton st.

WANTED—A good second hand 12 to 15-horse power engine and boiler complete. Inquire 185 East Eighteenth st.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid and no questions asked, for the return of a light lumber wagon, made by J. Campbell, with a long plain box not painted. It was taken from front of carpenter shop, 71 East Harrison st., on the night of the fire. Return to G. W. HOWARD, rear of 45 Cass st.

IF MR. DENSLOW, who reported at Police Headquarters, this morning, a horse and buggy picked up last night, will inform the officer in charge there where they may be found, he will much oblige him.

LOST—$20 Reward—An account book containing papers, in Canada money, on greenback money, vessel account, and plan of house. Please return it to Vessel Owners' Association, corner of Lake and Canal sts. No questions asked. M. R. FAITH.

LOST—On the morning of the 9th inst., one leather covered trunk, marked W. J. Jones; said trunk ... tools; was on the pavement in front of the ... on Dearborn st. Anyone giving information ... trunk can be had will be suitably rewarded by ... JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., 357 West Madison st.

LOST—On State st., near 16th, a pocket memorandum book. The finder will please return to G. S. COLE, 1009 State st., and receive a suitable reward.

LOST—On the morning of Oct. 9, a small leather satchel, marked "C. F. Webster." Lost on the lake front, and may be found by some of the boys in the vicinity. A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of same. Address C. F. WEBSTER, 244 ...

TAKEN UP—Last Friday, a bay horse with saddle on. Owner can have the same by proving property, paying charges, etc. Apply corner Robey and South Western av.

TAKEN from Lake Shore, in front of Terrace Block, October 9, 1 carved rosewood sofa (green satin), walnut bookcase, 2 pattern carpets, border and hassock; 1 cabinet bedstead, walnut; 2 rosewood chairs, 1 ... crimson satin valence, 2 cedar chests containing 1 ... of wearing clothing, etc. Any one having these articles will please inform the undersigned ... ... McCAULEY, YOE & CO., 397 Michigan av. near Van Buren st. Liberal reward and no questions asked.

WANTED—Owner for two pieces furniture covering, saved from the fire on North Side. Inquire of R. W. BLATCHFORD at Lead Works, or F. A. DOOLITTLE, 568 State st.

$25 REWARD—Will be paid for the recovery of a sole-leather trunk, lost on the morning of Oct. 9. Said trunk was covered with canvas; ... a Southern Hotel, St. Louis label, and contained ... The trunk was ... on the lake front, near ... Return to ALBERT HOLMES, ... National Bank, Chicago.

$50 REWARD—Stolen, Sunday evening, from front of 312 West Monroe st., a light gray horse and top buggy, patent wheels. The above reward will be paid to any one returning him to 246 South Park av., Chicago.

$50 REWARD, and no questions asked—A lot of sample shoes, packed in 3 boxes and ... Leroux drawers; the boxes were marked Jacob ... Erie, Greenville, Ill. ... from the sidewalk in front of the St. James Hotel on the morning of the fire. Apply WALKER, OAKLEY & CO., Chicago; or NEWELL BROTHERS, New York.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—For city property, several splendid farms in Illinois and Wisconsin; also two good farms. R. KENNEDY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 143 West Madison st.

WANTED—To exchange a good house and lot on Ellis av., for lot north of Forty-seventh st., ... cash or ... Price $20,000. Apply to J. R. & A. SCOVEL, 337 Wabash av.

The Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1871.

To Advertisers.

Having secured additional printing facilities, giving us more space than heretofore, we shall resume our former rates for DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS. We believe that we can now accommodate all patrons. Our rates are now less than before the fire, as we give a longer line at the same price. Advertisements will be received at our main office, Canal street, or at the branch office, at the book store of Jansen, McClurg & Co., or ... Andrews & Co., 463 Wabash avenue.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

Union Ticket for City and County Officers.

For Judge Superior Court—John A. Jameson.

Clerk Circuit Court—Samuel W. Fuller.

Treasurer—Julian S. Rumsey.

Coroner—Alexander Wolcott.

Commissioner—Jacob Rehm.

Recorder—Artemus Carter.

County Commissioners.

... Wahl	Mancel Talcott,
...	Carter H. Harrison,
... Hitchcock	Joseph Harris,
...	Thos. Lonergan,
...	Julius White,
...	John Herting,
...	Samuel Ashton,
Joseph Reilly.	

City Officers.

... Medill.

D. A. Gage.

... Von Hollen.

... S. Stiles.

... Court—R. Matson.

... Courts—John Summerfield.

P. T. Sherlock.

W. H. Stickney.

Aldermen.

	Wards.	
... T. Bowen.	11.	Henry Sweet.
...	12.	Monroe Heath.
...	13.	Geo. W. Sherwood.
...	14.	... Cleveland.
...	15.	... Wood.
...	16.	Thos. Stout.
... Hawleigh.	17.	O. Mutschlechner.
...	18.	... McCarthy.
... Mullen.	19.	Mahlon D. Ogden.
...	20.	Lambert Tree.

Constables.

	Ward.	
...	12.	Joseph Wilson.
...	13.	Martin McCue.
...	14.	R. F. Christian.
...	15.	John H. Roberts.
...	16.	Louis Merckl.
...	17.	Thomas McMahon.
... Fleming.	18.	N. M. Plotke.
... Murphy.	20.	Michael Macauley.

Town Officers.

West Side—Dominick Kinetach.

North Side—S. B. Walsh.

South Side—John W. Fagan.

West Side—Henry Pilgrim.

North Side—Peter Mahr.

South Side—R. Loewenthal.

West Side—M. Miller.

North Side—John J. Healy.

South Side—Louis Spiegel.

ALDERMAN HOLDEN.

Mr. C. C. P. Holden, like other people, is known by the company he keeps. During the past year the only downright bad thing he voted for in the Council was the ... Walker lot purchase. This happened to be the last pill in the box, and the last one of the famous nineteen asked the people to swallow. The fire came along just in time to prevent the consummation of this swindle, thanks to Alderman C. C. P. Holden. He appears as the nominee of the nineteen for the office of Mayor. The situation at this juncture are not excusable in one who has for years been controlled by a desire to be Mayor of Chicago. He selected the worst time for the gratification of his desire, and the worst machinery to effect it. If the people vote for him now they sanction the Walker lot purchase, and the everlasting squandering of $100,000 of public money. This was Holden's pet measure, and it is fair to suppose that, if elected, his first official act will be to carry it out, in conjunction with the rest of the celebrated nineteen.

Since the day of the great fire Mr. Holden's name has been heavily charged with demagoguery. He has quarrelled with the Relief Society about the custody of contributions, and stirred up bad feeling, to the extent of his ability, between the West Division and the other divisions—perhaps without intending to do so. If he had been Mayor, instead of Mr. Mason, at that juncture, we should have apprehended great mischief from his flighty and capricious, if not from his positive intentions. We venture to say that a large majority of our citizens, in the West Division as well as the North and South, were rejoiced that Mr. Holden was not in a position of supreme authority at the time of the fire. Is he any more fit for it now? We think not. The business of the ensuing two years requires above all things a cool head, and that Mr. Holden has not. It requires something more than good reputation, and that Mr. Holden has not. It requires a knowledge of finance on a larger scale than Mr. Holden possesses. It requires, in short, a broader intellect and a better balance than Mr. Holden has or ever can have. He has had considerable experience in municipal affairs; but, judging from this, the city could not furnish a man less fitted to take the helm in a storm than Alderman C. C. P. Holden.

We regret to say these things, but duty compels us to do so. In the brief campaign which is now commencing, we shall endeavor to say nothing which we shall wish unsaid after it is over. It is our solemn conviction that the election of Mr. Holden, and the bummers who cling to his heels, would be a public calamity second only to the fire itself, for it would be an announcement and proclamation to the world that Chicago is incapable of managing her affairs with prudence and decorum, even when under the pressure of the greatest misfortune of modern times.

MR. CHARLES G. HAM.

It is well known that Mr. Charles H. Ham was a candidate for County Treasurer two years ago. It is believed by his associates on the ticket that he was one of the heavy loads which dragged it down, and brought it to its unhappy end. It is well known that Mr. Ham was a candidate for the Republican nomination for City Treasurer this year, and that, up to the time of the fire, all the other candidates for all the other offices were steering clear of him, and advising him not to run. It is equally well known that he was a candidate for County Treasurer before the joint Union Committee, and that public opinion forced him off the ticket. It is equally well known that, in his eagerness to get another office (he now holds one with a salary of three thousand dollars per annum), he pushed off an old friend, Mr. Philip Wadsworth, to whom he was then, and is now, under great obligations. No sooner were his claims rejected by the Union Committee than he went off to the scalawag convention, and secured their nomination for the office of City Treasurer.

Is it possible that this inveterate and unscrupulous office-seeker is to be elected to hold the public funds of the city of Chicago during the next two years? Let it be borne in mind that the salary of this office is twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, and that the office which Mr. Ham now holds, and which he must resign in order to hold that of City Treasurer, pays three thousand dollars. Does anybody suppose that Mr. Ham is seeking to donate five hundred dollars per year to the public service? Tell it to the marines! There is, there must be, something not divulged to the public, which explains why Mr. Ham is willing to resign a three thousand dollar office in order to accept a twenty-five hundred dollar office. Does anybody suppose that this reason, whatever it may be, will tend to strengthen the credit of the city, to enable our citizens to borrow money, at low rates of interest, to rebuild their burned stores and homesteads? If there is any such man, who is himself not a candidate for office, let him speak out. The public would like to hear from him.

THE FARMERS.

The farmers of Cook County should bear in mind that the late fire, which destroyed the public records, swept away all their titles, and that these titles must be restored by the joint action of the Legislature, the courts, and some system or commission yet to be devised. In the composition of that commission the new county officers will necessarily have something to say. There is a scheme on foot to make it cost $500 for every tract of ground whose title is to be restored, and this means $500 for each separate parcel of land in the county. To defeat this vicious scheme for taxing every landowner in Cook County will be the earnest endeavor of every good citizen; and now we ask the public, and especially the farmers, whether the ... of the scalawag ticket nominated yesterday, or the fire-proof ticket, which stands at the head of our columns, will be most zealous and efficient in defeating the iniquity? All we ask is that they shall take the names on the two tickets and diligently compare them, and then vote for the one which represents the largest amount of integrity, responsibility, and reputation. ... these County Commissioners have the

NTED—MALE HELP
...TAILOR—A good situation for first-class ...d maker—No other need apply. Single. Address LOCK BOX 11, Galesburg, Ill.
...first-class carpenters at ... South and Canal sts.
...At Once—Two first-class body makers. ...and a fine shop to work in. Address ...CO., Monrose, Iowa.
...Bookkeeper, one who has had experience ... publishing business ... Address ...N, Printers, Binders, and Stationers.
...A few first-class clothing salesmen. Al... DUNG, BRO., & CO., 549 Main st., St. ...
...A first-class coach pad and fine harness ... A good, reliable mechanic of this kind ... employment. Apply by letter or in per... Cleveland, Ohio. C. KNOWLES.
...A reliable man to canvass the city and ... stores. Apply at 913 Indiana av.
...A good newspaper compositor. A sober, ... permanent situation. Ad... GLOBER, Daily Journal, Jackson...
...Laborers to go South for levees and rail... free fare; no office fee; also, saw-mill ... ANGELL, 21 West Randolph st.
...A smart, active boy, who has worked at ... Apply at 726 Wabash av.
...A manufacturing and jobbing boot and ... in Boston, are desirous of securing sev... salesman; having a trade in Illinois, ... Wisconsin, and Michigan. ... BOSTON BOOTS, care Tri... Chicago.
...Two shoemakers; constant employment. ... at Bakery, 152 West ... J. S. WATSON.
...A good architectural draughtsman. Ad... JOHN W. ROBERTS, No. W...
...An experienced boy to wait on table, and ... 517 Michigan av.
...A first-class shoemaker, to do sewed ... Apply to 152 Twenty-second st. HUB...
...Railroad men for the South; also, levee ... two farm hands. Call at 186 West Ran...
...Twenty-eight barrel coopers. Apply to ... CHAPIN, corner Wentworth av. and ... Chicago, Ill.
...A man who writes a rapid, plain hand, ... between 12 and 1 to-day, at Tribune office.
...A carriage wood worker for general ... Apply to GARLAND, HOLMES & CO., ...th Canal st.
...At 16 Milwaukee av., 2 bottomers, and ... on first-style boots.
...A first-class workman for sewed boots, ... Main st., Peoria, Ill. H. WALBACH.
...An experienced man to sell teas and ... Davenport, Iowa. ... P. O. Box 142, Davenport, Iowa.
...This day—500 laborers for quarries, rail... farms, carpenters, bricklayers and all oth... employment headquarters, Room ... Lind's ... bridge.
...A good steady, temperate baker, to take ... of a country bakery. Apply to PECK & ... Randolph st. this morning.
...100 more men for C., B. & Q. R. R.; free ... also 40 farm hands at $1 a day. ... BING & CO., No. 22 Milwaukee av.
...Agents to sell lithograph pictures of ... LANDON, Agt., No. 3 Lind Block.
...Two cabinet makers. Apply to HENRY ...WOOD, 106 South Canal st.
...Three men of business experience can ... situations by calling at the office of the ...DAILY EXPRESS, 63 Canal st.
...Six good tin and sheet iron workers, at ... Air Furnace Emporium of BOOMER & ... State st.

NTED—FEMALE HELP.
...A German girl to do kitchen work at 28 ... av.
...A good girl to do general housework. ... Room 1, 357 Wabash av.
...At once, two good girls, one that under... plain cooking, washing and ironing, and ... girl, Swedish, Norwegian, or German...
...A girl for general housework to go a few ... in the country. Family small; wages $3, ... accommodations. Call at 989 State st. ...
...Paper Box Makers—Girls—Both paste ... workers, will find steady employment ... 417 West Water st., Milwaukee.
...Twelve good dress-makers, who under... their business fully; none others need ... av.
...A competent cook, well recommended, ... Prairie av.
...German or Norwegian girl for general ... Apply at 1403 Prairie av.
...A girl for general housework; German or ... family small; at 1199 ...
...A girl to go a short distance in the coun... take care of children and assist in general ... Apply to CASHIER, Tribune office, ...
...A girl or an aged woman to do house... West Jackson st. Wages, $3.
...A competent second girl will find a good ... winter, in the country; wages, $3; ... at No. 34 North Canal st., to-day, at 2 ...
...A girl to do second work and take care of ... Apply at 9 Union Park place, north of ...
...A first-class cook in a small family of five ... Apply to-day and Thursday with refer... West Monroe st.

ATIONS WANTED—MALE.
...WANTED—By an accountant; will work ... Address J. F. W., 339 West Indiana st.
...NS WANTED—By a husband and wife, ... and sufferers by the late fire; wife to ... cook; husband to make himself gen... for his board. References given if re... COCKNEY, Tribune office.
...N WANTED—By a young man; having ... carpenter for years; and also practiced ... draughtsman. Address DRAUGHTSMAN.
...N WANTED—By a young man of good hab... an arm, in some place where there ... willing to work. Call, or address E H C, 245 West ...
...N WANTED—By a young man of experi... bookkeeper, or any position of ... Address A. L. Keyes, 21 West Washington st.
...N WANTED—To carpenters and lumber ... as bookkeeper or salesman; carpenter ... ROYALE, Tribune office.

TIONS WANTED—FEMALE
...N WANTED—As copyist by a young lady; ... Call at 205 Fourth av.
...N WANTED—A respectable girl to do ... care of children. Call for two ... Third av.
...N WANTED—As second girl in a private ... immediately at 10 Winchester av.
...ON WANTED—As cook, washer and ironer, ... family, or to do general housework ... Apply at 117 Calumet av.

MACHINERY.
...ENGINES, portable 8 to 40-horse power; ... circular saw; mills, ... ATON, Agent, 70 South Canal st.
...Stationary and Portable Engines and ... & Woodworth's planers, ... F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.
...Bakers' Machines—Three Holyland's ... cracker machine ... Market st., Nashville, Tenn.
...Steam engine, 6x16, on heavy cast iron ... and driving pulley. Price $625. ... Address BRUCE.
...RY—Shafting, pulleys, and hangers; ... W. H. POLHURST'S Ma... Troy, N. Y. F. S. Agent wanted in Chi...
...bed 26 inch swing, one 12 foot bed 24 inch ... by W. A. JAMES & ... Fulton st.
...and matcher machines, Farrar surfacers, ... by W. A. ... 111 and 113 Fulton st.
...AND MACHINERY—A large lot of lathes, ... drills, from a concern in the East closing ... & CO., 111 and 113 Fulton st.
...A good second hand 12 to 15-horse power ... and boiler complete. Inquire 186 East ...

LOST AND FOUND.
...REWARD will be paid, and no ques... for the return of a light lumber ...
...HOWARD, 1001 ... State st.
...SLOW, who returned at Police Head... this morning, a horse and buggy ...
...Reward—An account book containing ... Canada money ... H. K. FAITH.
...the morning of the 8th inst., one leather ... marked W. J. Jones ... JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., ...
...Lost, near 466, a pocket memorandum ... Reward.
...the morning of Oct. 8, a small leather ... marked "V. F. Webster." ... Address ...
...Lost Friday, a bay horse, with saddle ... Apply corner Honey and South...
...Lake Shore, in front of Terrace Block, ... rosewood sofa ... Liberal reward ...
...Owner for two pieces furniture covering ... North Side. ... or F. A. DOOLIT...
...WARD—Will be paid for the recovery of a ... trunk, lost on the morning of Oct. ... HOLMES, Manufacturers' National ...
...ARD—Stolen, Sunday evening, from front ... a light gray horse and ... to 385 South Park av.
...WARD, and no questions asked—A lot of ... NEWELL BROTHERS, New York.

NTED TO EXCHANGE.
...For city property, several splendid ... Wisconsin ... Real Estate Brokers, 63 ...
...To exchange a good house and lot on ... Apply to ... Wabash av.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1871.

To Advertisers.

...ed additional printing facilities, giving ... space than heretofore, we shall re... former rates for DISPLAYED ADVERTISE... believe that we can now accommodate ... Our rates are now less than before ... we give a larger line at the same price. ...ments will be received at our main office, ...street, or at the branch office, at the book ... Andrews & Co., 860 Wabash avenue.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

Ticket for City and County Officers.

Superior Court—John A. Jameson.
Circuit Court—Samuel W. Fuller.
...—Julius S. Rumsey.
...—Alexander Wolcott.
...—Jacob Rehm.
...—Alfonso Carter.

County Commissioners.

Manuel Talcott.
Carter H. Harrison.
Joseph Harris.
Thos. Lonergan.
Julius White.
John Herting.
Samuel Ashton.
Joseph Beelle.

City Officers.

...d Holden.
...J. A. Gage.
...Von Hollen.
...Stiles.
...C. B. Mason.
...John Summerfield.
P. T. Sherlock.
W. H. Stickney.

Aldermen.

Wards.
11. Henry Sweet.
12. Monroe Heath.
13. Geo. W. Sherwood.
14. Ezra Cleveland.
15. J. Vant Wood.
16. Thor. Stout.
17. O. Mutschlechner.
18. Owen McCarthy.
19. Mahlon D. Ogden.
20. Lambert Tree.

Constables.

Ward.
17. Joseph Wilson.
14. Martin McCune.
15. R. F. Christian.
16. John H. Roberts.
17. Louis Mereki.
18. Thomas McMahon.
19. S. M. Fiske.
20. Michael Macauley.

Town Officers.

...st Side—Dominick Kinsbach.
...rth Side—S. H. Walsh.
...uth Side—John W. Eggers.
...West Side—Henry Pilgrim.
...rth Side—Peter Mahr.
...uth Side—B. Loewenthal.
...West Side—M. M. Miller.
...rth Side—John J. Healy.
...uth Side—Louis Spiegel.

ALDERMAN HOLDEN.

...C. C. P. Holden, like other people, ... by the company he keeps. ...past year the only downright bad ...voted for in the Council was the ...er lot purchase. This happened to ...t pill in the box, and the last one ...ent nineteen asked the people to ...he fire came along just in time to ...the consummation of this swindle, ...ks to Alderman C. C. P. Holden. ...pears as the nominee of the nineteen ...following for the office of Mayor. ...ions at this juncture are not excus... one who has for years been con... a desire to be Mayor of Chicago. ...ted the worst time for the gratifica... desire, and the worst machinery to ...it. If the people vote for him now ...the Walker lot purchase, and the ...y squandering of $400,000 of public ...This was Holden's pet measure, and it ...pposed that, if elected, his first official ...to carry it out, in conjunction with ...f the celebrated nineteen.

...day of the great fire Mr. Holden's ...been heavily charged with denals... has quarrelled with the Relief ...about the custody of contributions, ...red up bad feeling, to the extent of ...between the West Division and the ...ions—perhaps without intending to ...he had been Mayor, instead of Mr. ...at juncture, we should have appre... mischief from his flighty and ca... if not from his positive inten... venture to say that a large ma... our citizens, in the West Division ...the North and South, were rejoiced ...olden was not in a position of su... thority at the time of the fire. Is he ...k for it now? We think not. The ...ness of the ensuing two years requires ...things a cool head, and that Mr. Hol... get. It requires something more than ...putation, and that Mr. Holden has not. ...a knowledge of finance on a larger ...Mr. Holden possesses. It requires, in ...broader intellect and a better balance ...Holden has or ever can have. He has ...derable experience in municipal affairs; ...rom this, the city could not furnish a ...fied to take the helm in a storm than ...C. C. P. Holden.

...t to say these things, but duty com... to so. In the brief campaign which ...mmencing, we shall endeavor to say ...hich we shall wish unsaid after it is ... is our solemn conviction that the ...Mr. Holden, and the bummers who ...his heels, would be a public calamity ...y to the fire itself, for it would be an ...ent and proclamation to the world ...go is incapable of managing her ...h prudence and decorum, even when ...y the greatest misfortune of modern ...

MR. CHARLES H. HAM.

...l known that Mr. Charles H. Ham ...didate for County Treasurer two years ...is believed by his associates on the ...he was one of the heavy loads which ...down, and brought it to its unhappy ...well known that Mr. Ham was a can... the Republican nomination for City ... this year, and that, up to the time of ...all the other candidates for all the other ...re steering clear of him, and advising ...to run. It is equally well known that ...a candidate for County Treasurer be... Joint Union Committee, and that public ...forced him off the ticket. It ...well known that, in his eagerness to ...her office (he now holds one with a ...three thousand dollars per annum), he ...ff an old friend, Mr. Philip Wads... whom he was then, and is now, under ...obligations. No sooner were his claims ...by the Union Committee than he ...ff to the scallawag convention, and se... their nomination for the office of City ...

...possible that this inveterate and un... office-seeker is to be elected to hold ...public funds of the city of Chicago dur... next two years? Let it be borne in ...that the salary of this office is ...twenty-five hundred dollars per ...and that the office which Mr. ...now holds, and which he must ...order to hold that of City Treasurer, ...thousand dollars. Does anybody sup... Mr. Ham is seeking to donate five ...dollars per year to the public service? ...to the marines! There is, there must ...thing not divulged to the public, which ...why Mr. Ham is willing to resign a ...thousand dollar office in order to accept a ...hundred dollar office. Does any... pose that this reason, whatever it may ...tend to strengthen the credit of the ...to enable our citizens to borrow money, ...rates of interest, to rebuild their burned ...homesteads? If there is any such ...himself not a candidate for office, ...speak out. The public would like to ...him.

THE FARMERS.

...farmers of Cook County should bear in ...the late fire, which destroyed the ...records, swept away all their titles, and ...titles must be restored by the joint ...the Legislature, the courts, and some ...commission yet to be devised. In the ...of that commission the new county ...necessarily have something to say. ...scheme on foot to make it cost $500 ...tract of ground whose title is to be re... and this means $500 for each separate ...parcel of land in the county. To defeat ...scheme for taxing every land... Cook County will be the earnest en... every good citizen; and now we ask ...and, especially the farmers, whether ...the scallawag ticket nominated yes... the fire-proof ticket, which stands at ...of our columns, will be most zealous ...ential in defeating the iniquity? All ...then they shall take the names on the ...and diligently compare them, and then ...one which represents the largest ...integrity, responsibility, and reputation. ...these County Commissioners have the right to levy taxes for public purposes. Does anybody suppose that the candidates on the scallawag ticket will be more economical in disbursements, more honest in management, more prudent in dealing with public interests than those on the Union ticket? Will Mr. Fred Tesch serve the public better than Charles Hitchcock, late President of the Constitutional Convention? Will Bohlander and Holland, of the old Board of Supervisors, be more economical than Col. Stearns and Carter Harrison? Will H. D. King, the keeper of a whiskey "dive," answer the public necessities at this time better than John Jones, one of our large real estate owners and taxpayers? Will Jacob Harth, ex-keeper of a beer saloon, be a more intelligent guardian of the public treasury than Christian Wahl? Let the farmers of Cook county ponder these questions. They mean business.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

On the 25th ult., as a Mrs. Kimball, of Sannemin township, LaSalle County, was filling a kerosene lamp from a can of the same, the lamp and can both exploded, setting fire to the woman's clothes. She was so horribly burned that she died in a few hours, and her son, a young man of 21 years, while trying to save his mother, was so badly burned that he is lying in a critical condition.

—Hog cholera is prevailing in the lower part of Tazewell County. Daniel Sapp, of Spring Lake, lately lost twenty animals by the disease.

—A desperate affray occurred at Paris, on last Sunday morning, between two parties of farmers, in which one of them, William Shiney, was killed.

—The Aurora Literary Society are debating the question: "Resolved, That the burning of Chicago was an act of Providence."

—At Lincoln, October 28, Mary Ann Swindell, about 18 years of age, shot Henry H. Howell, of Prairie Creek, in the law office of Beason & Blinn. The shot was made from behind. The ball entered below the right shoulder and came out through the left breast, and, it is feared, will prove fatal. Miss Swindell had a suit against Howell for seduction, which has just been compromised, and, as Mr. Howell was starting to get their agreement acknowledged by a Justice, she drew the pistol and fired without uttering a word.

IOWA.

Davenport has just paid the last judgment against the city on account of a large amount of railroad indebtedness incurred many years ago. Nearly every city in Iowa was almost swamped by its railroad subscriptions, but a few of them, like Davenport, went to work with a will to settle up and pay off all claims. Davenport is the first to get clear of them, but several other cities are not far behind.

—J. C. Cochrane, the supervising architect of the Capitol building, has tendered his resignation.

—A three million dollar mortgage was recorded at Iowa City last week. It was upon the Clinton & Iowa City Railroad, and was given to raise money for extending the road to Oskaloosa.

—The Rev. William Thomas, who was discovered in a disgraceful intimacy with another man's wife, at Osceola, committed suicide the other day by taking morphine.

—The wife of Senator Harlan, of Iowa, has become so much worse in her illness as to lead to her removal to New York for eminent treatment.

—The wife of R. E. Carpenter, of Fort Dodge—brother to the Governor-elect of Iowa—died on Sunday of last week.

WISCONSIN.

A fearful accident occurred at Baraboo on the 27th ult., occasioned by the premature explosion of a blast in the Stone Cut near that place. Seven men were injured, two of them, John Cassidy and John Allen, probably fatally. Nineteen other men standing near by escaped unhurt.

—Flocks of poultry in Watertown have been attacked with a disease which baffles all skill to cure. The fowl is attacked in the head, which gets sore and mortifies. Several persons have killed their entire flocks to keep the disease from spreading.

—The Manitowoc Tribune says that if weather prophets judge correctly, this will be an excellent winter for the lumbermen; at any rate they are making extensive preparations.

—The Fond du Lac Reporter says there is a man, living near the western line of that county, of remarkable dimensions. His height is only 5 feet 6 inches, but he weighs 435 pounds, has a waist 78 inches around, breast 65 inches, thigh 35 inches, arm 20 inches, and neck 21 inches.

—The chair factories of Madison are absolutely overrun with business. They have received orders for an incredible number of chairs from Chicago, and are working early and late to fill them.

—Sarah Smythe, a beautiful rich man's daughter, at Janesville, Wis., subscribed the $5 which her father gave her for a new dress, to the Chicago relief fund. Of course that sort of thing struck in on the old gentleman, and he bought Sarah a $50 silk dress.

INDIANA.

Quite an excitement has been created in the neighborhood of Smedley's Station, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, in Washington County, Ind., by a case of infanticide that came to light on the 27th ult. Some persons passing along the road leading from Salem to Orleans, near Smedley's, discovered the half-consumed body of an infant lying alongside the highway, several hogs tearing it to pieces and eating it.

—Miss Ella Wiles, 18 years old, niece of Colonel Wiles, United States Revenue Assessor, was so burned at Indianapolis, Oct. 26, that she died in a few hours. Her clothes caught fire from a cooking stove.

MICHIGAN.

Robert Morgan, a convict sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years by the Recorder's Court at Detroit, in 1865, for burglary and robbery, committed suicide on the 27th, at the Jackson Penitentiary, by cutting his throat with a dull case-knife.

—The Hon. Digby V. Bell, of Battle Creek, died at that place on Saturday. His public life commenced as far back as 1838, when he was Bank Commissioner, under the first law of the State. He was in the Legislature two sessions, once in the House and once in the Senate, and also rendered service as Commissioner of the State Land Office, and Auditor General, holding the latter office from 1846 to 1848. About the year 1850 he went to Chicago and took charge of a commercial college, and afterward was in similar positions in Detroit and Battle Creek. At the time of his death he had been, for a few months, Postmaster of Battle Creek. His age was 66.

MINNESOTA.

Duluth had its steam fire engine and house burned on the 29th ult.

—A decree of divorce has been granted at St. Paul, in the case of Anne Eaton vs. Geo. Eaton, on the ground of incompatibility of temper and general ill-treatment. The plaintiff is a white lady; the defendant a colored gentleman.

—Mr. C. M. Smith, recently from Fort Garry, informs the St. Cloud Journal that nothing is known at the fort concerning the discovery of gold in the vicinity of Lake Shebondawin; and that there had been no rush to that section, or anywhere else in Manitoba for "the nuggets" of precious ore.

MISSOURI.

A few days since, a column of granite six feet in diameter, sixty-two feet in length, and weighing about one hundred and sixty tons, was cut out of a quarry in Southern Missouri. It is not proposed to preserve this column of granite in its entirety, but it is to be made available in the construction of the capitol at Springfield, Ill.

OHIO.

A horse thief, confined at Celina, Mercer County, decided to starve himself to death, and kept his resolution nine days, when he was prevailed upon to take some beef tea. Since then he has consented to take a little daily nourishment.

—The Ashtabula Sentinel says that many farmers who are now sending milk to the cheese factories, intend to change and make butter. They say that it does not pay to make cheese at the present price.

—An Ohio paper says that a determined woman, desirous of exercising the right of suffrage at the late election, attempted to circumvent the judges of election at one of the polls in Columbiana county by walking up to the ballot-box and thrusting her ticket in the aperture. Unfortunately for her she had written her name on the back of her ballot, and it was detected and thrown out.

—The quid nuncs of Newbury, Geauga County, have had a very pleasant bit of romance in connection with a recent marriage. Thirty-seven years ago this month the present groom took out a license to marry the present bride. For certain causes the marriage did not take place under that license. Meanwhile the present groom has lost one wife and the present bride has lost two husbands, and now the broken engagement of thirty-seven years ago has been renewed.

THE TERRITORIES.

The St. Louis Republican has an account of the riotous proceedings of a gang of desperadoes, last Friday, at Gibson, the terminus of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, in the Indian Territory. The rioters were led by the villains known as Limber Jack or Pony Bill and Keno Bill, and, having got desperately drunk, rode through town, firing their revolvers at random. They wounded several persons, and intimidated the people to such an extent that stores were closed and business suspended. Finally, they attempted to destroy the property in the store of Keys & Brothers, when they were met by a posse of citizens, who ordered them to desist, and, on their refusing, fired upon them. Limber Jack was wounded in the face and lungs, and one of the posse was wounded in the abdomen. Keno Bill surrendered, and the rest of the gang fled. The citizens were determined to hang Keno Bill, but finally yielded to better counsel and sent him out of town, threatening to kill him if he ever returned. The next day United States Marshal Johnson, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, pursued Keno Bill, captured him at Fort Scott, Kansas, and took him and Limber Jack to Van Buren, Arkansas, where they will be turned over to the United States authorities.

PERSONAL.

Cardinal Antonelli is dangerously ill.

—Richard H. Dana, the oldest of American poets, is four years the senior of Charles Sprague, who was 80 years old on the 26th ult. John Neal was born in 1794, and William C. Bryant in November, 1797.

—John Quincy Adams, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, opposes woman suffrage, in a letter to the committee appointed by the suffrage-seekers of Massachusetts to obtain the views of the candidates on this subject.

—The opera composed by Verdi for the Viceroy of Egypt seems to be founded on a local and more or less historical subject. It may also possess political significance, inasmuch as it belongs to a period when Egypt was ruled by independent sovereigns. The work is to be ready by December, and to be produced in the course of that month at Cairo.

—Frank Harris, a negro of Montgomery County, received the premium of $500 at the St. Louis Fair for the best bale of cotton raised in Alabama.

—Francisco Felix has commenced suit in a San Francisco court against the Central Pacific Railroad Company, to recover $100,000 damages for injuries he sustained by a collision a year ago.

—Henry Critcher, who suddenly disappeared from among his fellow curb-stone brokers, some months since, in San Francisco, leaving a number of liabilities unsettled, is said to be in Peru with Harry Meiggs.

—Mrs. Stowe will make $12,000 out of her Florida orange grove.

—It has been decided to appoint John G. Stokes, of Alabama, Minister to Brazil. He was formerly editor of the Montgomery Journal, a Republican paper.

—James Brooks, of the New York Express, has been drinking juleps made with Boston ice in Japan.

—An ex-mutineer, recently captured by the British authorities, asserts that Nena Sahib is still alive.

—A doctor has discovered arsenic in the tea of Mr. Somers, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Somers has been sent to the local bastile. As several of Mrs. S.'s previous husbands mysteriously disappeared, it is feared that she is a modern Borgia.

—Eugenie knocks the ashes off ten cigarettes per diem.

—Age does not always bring wisdom, for though 107 years old, Mary Ann Cunningham, of New York, got drunk on Tuesday night of last week and was arrested, being afterwards discharged with a warning of the future which awaited her if she continued in such conduct.

—Victor Hugo threatens to hang George Bancroft, the historian, on "eternal gallows of infamy." Bancroft's offence was writing a congratulatory letter to General Von Moltke after the late victorious French war.

—A San Francisco letter says: "The Rev. Horatio Stebbins, the successor of Starr King in the pulpit of the Unitarian Church, has recently received a call to fill an Eastern pulpit, with promise of a salary of $10,000. The society will endeavor to offset it. Stebbins is our 'Beecher,' and yet he does not equal the late lamented Starr King."

—Branch, Sons & Co., of Augusta, Ga., sent their draft for $1,000 to be applied to Chicago relief.

—William Atkins, one of the proprietors of the Vicksburg (Miss.) Times and Republican, died in that city, October 22, of yellow fever. Mr. A. was formerly a resident of this city.

—Governor Henry A. Wise exemplified his "wonderful vitality"—and that of his eloquence—by an eight hours' speech at Richmond recently.

—Grace Greenwood drove a spike on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, and, although she had the assistance of a man in striking it, she found it hard work. She says: "I really thought it wouldn't go home till morning."

—Thomas Gadsden, once a noted South Carolina politician, died at Charleston last week at the age of 75.

—Eugene, one of the Barons Rothschild, is coming to America to help forward the scheme for the colonization of all Jews at Jerusalem.

—During an altercation last Friday Mr. Dingley, of Casco, Me., stabbed his son George in the side, inflicting a serious wound. The son had previously belabored the old man severely with a piece of board. Dingley, senior, was arrested and taken before Trial Justice Jackson, where the case was compromised by the old gentleman's paying the costs, which he did, with the plaintive protest that it was "kinder hard to give a cow and two tons of hay to pay for such a d—d walloping as he had got."

—It is stated that the Rev. Joel S. Edwards, of Marshalltown, Wis., has fallen heir to an immense estate in England. It appears that in 1778, Robert Edwards, grandfather of the Marshalltown minister, leased to the crown a valuable piece of land for ninety-nine years. The lease expired on the 19th day of last July, and Mr. E. has received notice that he, with thirty-four other persons, is heir to the estate, which has now reached the almost fabulous value of $84,000,000. Mr. Edwards is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having a charge in Grundy County, although he resides in Marshalltown.

—Thomas Duncan, a colored servant of Thomas F. Goode, of Virginia, laboring under an attack of mania a potu, was sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital for treatment, in charge of Detective Russell. The patient proceeded to the hospital very quietly, but on reaching the lodge he (Duncan) said: "I have brought you a gentleman who is insane. He imagines, among other things, that he is a detective officer, and his friends wish him left here for awhile." Despite the protestations of the officer, he was locked up as insane for several hours. Duncan has since been captured and lodged in the hospital.

—The Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York, on Sunday last publicly tendered his resignation, in consequence of physical infirmities, the result of his exertions and the exposures to which he subjected himself during the war by his visits to the army. His pastorate had extended over a period of twenty-seven years. At a large meeting of his congregation, held on Monday, a motion was unanimously carried that it be recommended to the Broadway Tabernacle Society in its corporate capacity, to pay to Dr. Thompson the sum of thirty thousand dollars, in recognition of his services, and as a provision for his future comfort. A voluntary subscription was also opened, as a testimonial, and the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars at once contributed, making the amount received at the meeting fifty-two thousand dollars, and exceeding any cash provision hitherto made in this country for a retiring minister.

RAILROADS.

The Davenport & St. Paul Railroad was completed as far as Oxford Mills, 47 miles north of Davenport, on Saturday last. It crosses the Wapsie River at that point, on a bridge 1,000 feet in length.

—The Prescott, River Falls & Northern Railroad Company (Wisconsin) has been organized; and a resolution was passed by the Directors to immediately proceed with the construction of the road, provided the different towns along the line voted to take stock.

—The Hudson (Wis.) Star states the engineers of the Superior Railroad, and Mr. Allen, who is to superintend all the work on the road, have arrived there and commenced operations. Everything is being pressed forward as rapidly as possible toward the completion of the first 20 miles of the road to Richmond.

—The Pana (Ill.) Gazette says that work will be commenced on the Assumption & Sullivan Narrow-Gauge Railroad this fall.

—The Springfield Journal of the 30th ult. says: "We learn that the President of the Springfield & Illinois Railway is negotiating with the Vandalia & Illinois Central Railroads for running through trains from Shawneetown to Springfield, by the use of these roads, until their road is completed, which will be about the 1st of January. If the effort is successful, and it is believed it will be, trains will run from Altamont, on the Vandalia Road, to Vandalia, and thence up the main branch of the Chicago Central to Pana, and thence to this city over the Pana division of the S. & I. S. E. Railway. This company is prosecuting vigorously the construction of the section of road between Edgewood and Pana, which will complete its road and give it a continuous line from Shawneetown northward through this city to Beardstown on the Illinois River. It is already in operation from Edgewood to a junction with the Vandalia Road at a station called Altamont. It is now carrying considerable cotton and tobacco from Shawneetown northward."

—A narrow-gauge railroad from tide water to Pittsburgh is said to be one of the full formed projects soon to be developed practically. Concerning who are the originators nothing precise can be stated at present. It may be said, however, that the office is in Philadelphia.

—The Ann Arbor (Mich.) Argus states that the construction of the proposed railway between Toledo and that city is a settled matter, and that active work will commence at an early day. Mr. W. H. Fuller, an engineer from Chicago, has been engaged to take charge of the work.

—H. F. Sweetser has been placed as General Manager over the entire line of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, composed of the several sections in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. General George B. Wright has been chosen Vice President of the same company.

—The Louisville (Ky.) Commercial of Oct. 30 says: "At a meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, some months ago, the contracting powers were authorized to sell one million dollars' worth of stock to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Yesterday the bargain was closed, and C. P. Huntington and others, on the part of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, became possessed of the controlling power in the Short-line Railroad. Stock to the amount of one million dollars is to be issued by the Short-line Company, and purchased by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad at fifty cents on the dollar, for the purpose of paying the indebtedness of the company as it falls due. The purchase of this stock gives the C. & O. Railroad the control of the Short Line Railroad. The letting of the contract last week to build the road from Lexington to Mount Sterling looks like business, and we may expect to see the entire line in running order by the time anticipated, by February or March, 1873. With the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad completed, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad will have a continuous line from Richmond, Va., via Covington, Va., to the mouth of the Big Sandy (its present terminus), thence via Mount Sterling to Louisville, Ky. As the stock of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, including the Frankfort line, is owned by one company, the additional stock of $1,000,000 to be purchased by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad gives them control of the Short Line from Louisville to Cincinnati, and from Louisville to Frankfort and Lexington."

Wisconsin Politics.

Milwaukee, Oct. 31.—General C. C. Washburn, Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. J. R. Doolittle, the Democratic candidate, who have been holding joint discussions at different points in the State, wind up to-night in this city. The canvass has been a very active one on both sides. The Democrats, especially, have put forth a great effort, and are sanguine of Doolittle's election, while the Republicans are equally sanguine of Washburn.

WASHINGTON.

The Woman Suffrage Question—Adverse Legal Decision.

Detachment of Troops Ordered to Chicago.

Prosecutions of Mormons to be Continued.

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, and His Financial "Irregularities."

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—The chief matter before the Cabinet to-day, was Ku-Klux matters as reported by Attorney General Akerman. Further prosecution of the Mormon trials was agreed upon, but no more troops will be sent to Utah, unless actual trouble makes it necessary.

The forthcoming decision of the Supreme Court of the District on a test woman suffrage case, submitted to it some time since, will be adverse to the candidates for the privileges of the elective franchise, so far as this District is concerned. This decision will recognize the fact that women are entitled to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment, and that it but needs Congressional legislation to point out how this privilege can be made available in order to have it secured to American women; but that so far as this district is concerned, the organic law especially provides that suffrage shall be limited to male citizens. The decision will not be made public at present, but the above points have been agreed upon by the Judges of this court after several consultations.

Private advices received here to-day are to the effect that Governor Bullock's resignation of the Governorship of Georgia is regarded a sharp trick to avoid pending impeachment, and also criminal prosecutions, which the Attorney General of the State was about to institute. It is stated here, however, that warrants will shortly be issued for Bullock's arrest, and that he will be taken back to Georgia for trial on numerous charges growing out of his transactions while occupying the gubernatorial chair. It is believed, according to present advices, that Bullock has realized nearly a million of dollars through his operations in Georgia bonds and manipulations of State railroad funds. Bullock left this city for New York on Monday, and it is suspected that he is making arrangements to leave the country. He visited this city to confer with Secretary Delano and Senator Cameron in regard to their lease of the State Railroad.

United States District Attorney Champ, of East Tennessee, arrived too late to prevent his removal. It appears that the President suspended him some days since, upon representations of the Republican Congressmen from Tennessee. It now appears that the chief worker against him was R. R. Butler, who has been pursuing him for the part he took a year ago in collecting evidence in Butler's pension frauds. District Attorney Fisher, who prosecuted Butler here, now says that he only escaped conviction by the perjury of witnesses and forged papers used as evidence.

In connection with the Stokes irregularity, it has been found that N. H. Miller, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of the Washington City Government, kindly consented, at the urgent request of his friend Stokes, to attach his notarial seal to those papers, which the Department of Justice now charges are "fraudulent throughout."

[To the Associated Press.]

Washington, Oct. 31.—The Consul General of Switzerland, Hitz, has received a letter from the President of that republic, stating that the people express the warmest sympathy for the sufferers by the Chicago fire, and that liberal subscriptions are being made for their relief, under an organized arrangement.

The Swiss inhabitants of this district will, on the 17th of March, celebrate the five hundred and fifty-sixth anniversary of the independence of Switzerland. The United States Government is now paying a pension to the widow of William Tell, a lineal descendant of the Swiss hero. The husband of the pensioner served in the late war.

Hanford L. Golden has been appointed Register of the Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.; Geo. Andrews, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee; George C. Botts, United States Attorney for Utah Territory; Heran Rhoe, Postmaster at Norwalk, O.; C. H. Newell, Postmaster at Greenwood, Iowa.

The President, Secretary of War, and General Sherman are engaged in rearranging the military departments of the country.

All the members of the Cabinet were at the session to-day.

Assessor Shattuck, of Mississippi, reports that on the night of the 23d inst., an attempt was made to burn the Assessor's office at Okolona, but the fire was extinguished before material damage was done. The Assessor thinks there is no doubt the fire was set by friends of the party of Ku-Klux, five of whom had been arrested that evening and confined in his house. Threats were freely made against the life of Mr. Hall, the Assessor's clerk, for the part he took in the affair. Assessor Shattuck suggests that troops be stationed there to protect the government property. The excitement runs high.

The United States steamer Wabash, flag ship of the European squadron, will sail from Boston about the latter part of next week for Europe. General Sherman and Colonel Audenreid, of his staff, will take passage on the Wabash. They will be absent about six months.

The Secretary of the Interior has set aside the bids for the Kaw lands as too low.

Awards of mail contracts in the Southern States were made to-day.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day a petition from Chicago was read, signed by representatives of both political parties, asking that troops be stationed in that city, for the protection of the property, those which were there immediately after the fire having been withdrawn. In accordance with the petition orders have been issued by which a portion of the Eighth Infantry, now at Willett's Point, will be despatched to Chicago. The subject of the Ku-Klux arrests in South Carolina was considered, Attorney General Akerman stating the result of his visit. The prisoners having asked to be released on bail, it was thought best to leave the matter at the discretion of Akerman. The government will continue the prosecution in Utah, and if necessary more troops will be sent to that territory. It is known that some Federal officers have asked for troops to aid in making arrests, but this is considered to be inexpedient unless resistance renders an additional force necessary. With the exception of the above no business of importance was transacted, though the meeting lasted three hours.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the number of vessels tonnaged in the United States June, 1871, as compared with the corresponding date in 1870, shows a gain of over seventy-six sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 3,212,987; one hundred and fifty-eight steam vessels, 3,410,651 tons, and nine hundred and fifty-five unrigged vessels, 9,962,629 tons.

The President to-day suspended W. F. Forbes, Invalid Pension Agent at Philadelphia, at the request of the Commissioner of Pensions. He is charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $251,000, which, it is said, he has expressed his willingness to restore.

ILLINOIS.

The Welcome Rain—Railroad Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Oct. 31.—The first rain storm during the space of four months commenced here last night, and has continued all day.

The survey for the line of the Peoria & Springfield Railroad will be commenced to-morrow. The officers of the road say it will be built within three years. A large amount of railroad iron is at Pekin, and the laying of the rails on the Chicago, Plainfield & Southwestern Railroad will commence at that point to-morrow.

War Department Weather Report.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The barometer will probably continue to fall on the Atlantic Coast, with southeasterly winds and cloudy weather and rain, on Wednesday, from New England to North Carolina. Rising barometer with westerly winds on the Gulf Coast. The low pressure in Indiana will probably move northeastward, with west winds, veering to the south and southwest on Lake Erie, and northwesterly winds backing to the northwest and west on Lake Michigan. Cloudy and rainy weather will continue on the lower lakes, and clearing weather on Wednesday will succeed to the rain of to-night on the upper lakes.

Cautionary signals were ordered at Cleveland, Chicago, Toledo, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, and Detroit.

Presidential Nominations.

Cincinnati, Oct. 31.—The Daily Enquirer, of this city, the leading organ of the Democrats of Ohio, and a recognized representative of the uncompromising wing of the party, will to-morrow contain an article expressing its preference for the Hon. Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, as its candidate for the Presidency. The article discusses Mr. Scott's peculiar fitness for the candidacy at length, the principal points being as follows: In order to succeed, the Democracy must select a man who can obtain a large vote outside the party, and at the same time receive the cordial support of the organization. The entire Southern and old border slave States can be carried for any fair man, but the Middle and Western States must be secured in order to succeed. Colonel Scott being strong in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, may be said to occupy a position analagous to that of James Buchanan in 1856. Pennsylvania, holding the key to the Presidential position, must therefore be consulted. Colonel Scott having never been closely identified with politics, would neither awaken resentment nor arouse prejudices if placed at the head of the Presidential ticket. The Enquirer argues that Colonel Scott's particular fitness for the Presidency is manifested in the wonderful executive ability which has made the most successful railroad manager in the country. It assumes that Edwin M. Stanton was a good judge of men, and that his selection of Colonel Scott in the most difficult and trying part of the war as his Assistant Secretary, indicated a high appreciation of his fine and unequaled administrative talent. It believes that Colonel Scott thoroughly sympathizes with the movement to restore the government to its old Democratic Constitutional basis and concludes by saying that it has no feeling in the matter save that of securing a victory for the friends of constitutional liberty, and unless Grant can be beaten in 1872 the cause of free government in the United States may be considered lost.

FOREIGN.

The Kelly Trial in Dublin Creating Much Excitement.

Arrest of Plotting Internationals in Spain.

Changes Contemplated in the British Ministry.

Demoralized Condition of the Working Classes in Paris.

Great Britain.

London, Oct. 31.—The Mansion House fund for Chicago amounted, last evening, to £44,800. The Prince of Wales has subscribed £260.

George Odger, the late candidate for Parliament from Lambeth, in the workingmen's interest, has written a letter reviewing the list of subscriptions, and charging the aristocratic classes with a want of charity.

Dublin, Oct. 31.—The trial of Kelly creates great excitement. The police are hissed, and the prisoner cheered in passing from prison to the court room. There have been no disturbances of a serious character.

Queenstown, Oct. 31.—The Inman steamship City of Brussels, from New York October 21, for Liverpool, called here this morning. Her commander reports having encountered a hurricane yesterday, off the Irish coast, during which her fourth officer was lost overboard. Several of the crew were severely injured.

London, Oct. 31.—Five Cabinet councils were held during the past week, the foreign policy of the government being the main subject of discussion.

The reorganization of the army is progressing actively. Regiments are being brought up to the war standard. There is an immense accumulation of war material.

Early changes in the Ministry are contemplated by the elevation of some of the present Ministers to the Peerage.

November 1, being the regular settling day at the Bank of England, will be observed as a closed holiday on the Stock Exchange. It is thought that the Board of Governors of the bank will reduce the rate of interest at its meeting on Thursday.

The Gazette this evening published the new regulation bill for the abolition of the purchase system in the army. The main feature of the regulations is the rigid examination subjected.

A meeting of holders of Spanish bonds was held to-day, and a committee appointed to vigorously oppose the threatened tax of 18 per cent on Spanish coupons.

An address to Napoleon is circulating for signatures among the officers and soldiers who served under the empire. When a sufficient number of signatures are obtained it will be forwarded to Chiselhurst. Its contents are not public.

English papers lately received discuss the new social movement in that country, growing out of the alleged alliance between the workingmen, certain of the Peers, and members of Parliament. The Times is not disposed to believe that Lords Derby and Disraeli have pledged themselves to the programme of the workingmen as heretofore indicated. The Daily News looks upon the movement as incredible. Sir Stafford Northcote, one of the alleged signers to the so-called treaty between the Peers and workingmen, publishes a letter denying that any of the gentlemen whose names have been brought under public notice have signed, or in any way intimated their agreement with the resolutions. All that he thinks was done was an expression of willingness of some Peers and members of Parliament to consider the well-being of the working classes. The movement was denounced at a meeting of London Democrats, on the 15th of October.

France.

Paris, Oct. 31.—It is thought that none of the Communists remaining in prison will be executed except M. Ferre.

London, Oct. 31.—President Thiers refuses to modify his ultimatum to England regarding the commercial treaty.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The disarmament of the National Guard throughout France is nearly completed.

The General Council of Corsica is engaged in a hot discussion over a motion to annul the election of Corti, formerly Private Secretary of the ex-Emperor.

A late Paris letter to the London Times says the working classes manifest such an indisposition for labor that in many instances trade is suffering from want and skilled artisans, and from the habits of idleness contracted during the siege. In rebuilding the city workmen will only consent to restore what some of their own numbers have contributed to destroy, or by the payment of exorbitant wages, and even then often leave their work half done.

Austria.

Vienna, Oct. 31.—The formal acceptance of the Emperor's resignation of the Hohenorth Ministry was published this morning. The Emperor thanks the Ministry for their services, and praises the devotion and patriotism which characterized them.

Baron Holzgethan has been deputed to form a Cabinet. Baron Holzgethan was Minister of Finance under Count Polocki.

Germany.

London, Oct. 31.—In Berlin, yesterday, Prince Gortschakoff had a long private interview with Emperor William, and another with Count Bismarck to-day. The subject of these interviews is not known.

Spain.

Madrid, Oct. 31.—Further arrests of conspirators have been made at Barcelona, and additional evidence of their guilt brought to light. Stores of arms and other warlike implements were discovered. The International Society is said to be at the bottom of the plot, and the men arrested are, for the most part, members of that organization.

Belgium.

Brussels, Oct. 31.—The King of the Belgians has made a donation of 2,500l. to the Chicago relief fund.

THE NORTHERN FIRES.

Another Call for Aid from the Milwaukee Relief Committee.

Milwaukee, Oct. 31.—The Relief Committee publish the following circular. Please request country papers to copy:

HEADQUARTERS, MILWAUKEE RELIEF COMMITTEE, MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1.

To a Benevolent Public:

Through the spontaneous liberality of a sympathizing people, especially of our women, from Maine to San Francisco, we have now on hand and in transit an ample supply of clothing of every description for men, women, and children, to meet the wants of the sufferers by fire in Northern Wisconsin and the Peninsula of Michigan. Money is still greatly needed for purchasing provisions, building material and tools, and farming implements, horses, oxen, cows, hay, feed, etc. Money may be sent to Alexander Mitchell, Treasurer.

(Signed)
H. LUDINGTON, Mayor.
M. P. JEWETT, Chairman.
J. R. DUTCHER,
C. J. KERSHAW,
Executive Com.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The crew of the steamer Mary Boyd mutinied at Memphis, yesterday morning, and attacked the mate, who shot one man named John Kilion, a negro, twice, wounding him severely. But for the arrival of the police, the mate would have been murdered. Several of the rioters were arrested but the ringleaders escaped.

—Mrs. James Sullivan, of Bay Point, Contra Costa County, Cal., quarrelled with her brother-in-law, Patrick Sullivan, and seized a shot-gun and blowed the whole top of his head off.

—On Sunday, the 22d inst., James Trotter was murdered near Indian Ford, Butler County, Mo., by a man named Dyer, who approached his victim from behind, and with a cleaver nearly cut off his head at a blow. Trotter's alleged offence was cohabiting with a crazy woman. Dyer fled, and has not been caught.

—Eighteen hundred sheep and six horses, brought through from Canada by Rugg & McFarland, were seized on Monday, while at River Junction, N. H., by the customs officer.

NEW YORK.

The Whereabouts of Ingersoll and Woodward Still Unknown.

The Political Muddle Becoming Worse and Worse.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Oct. 31.—The money market was very easy this morning at 6 to 7 per cent on call, and later in the day the rates fell to 5, and even 4 per cent. Suddenly, however, the demand for money increased, and call loans advanced to 7 per cent before the close of banking hours. Various reasons were given for this change in the financial situation. It is generally believed that it had some intimate relation with operations in stocks, though one report attributed it to the fact that the Broadway Bank had called in $2,000,000 in order to meet the matured interest obligations of the city bonds which will fall due to-morrow.

The stock market was influenced by the course of money. It was strong in the morning, and leading shares advanced ½ to 1½ per cent, the greatest improvement being in Pittsburgh, which advanced from 122 to 123¼, and in Lake Shore from 99 5-8 to 100¾. When the demand for money became active Lake Shore suddenly dropped to 90¾, carrying down the whole list with it to the extent of ½ to 1 per cent. There was a slight rally later in the day from the extreme depression of the afternoon. Several reasons were assigned for the Lake Shore movement, among them being a report that the receipts and scrip for the new stock were not ready, which might necessitate the accumulation of certificates in the transfer agency; another to the effect that an injunction had been laid on the dividend in Ohio, and still another that a party recently selling puts had supplied the market freely with stock.

Government bonds were dull, but very firm. There were few bonds offering. The closing quotations for Pacific Railroad securities were as follows: Central Pacific, 101 1-4 to 101 3-8; Union Pacific gold bonds, 86 1-2 to 86 3-4; stock 23 5-8 to 23 3-4; incomes 76 to 76 1-2. The rates for exchange were 108 7-8 for prime bankers' 60 day sterling, but business was actually done at the close on the basis of 108 1-2 to 108 5-8.

The advance in gold to-day was due to the shipment of gold to Canada. The opening price was 111 5-8, and the market closed at 112 1-8. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-64, 1-32, 3-64, 1-16, 3-32, and 1-8 per cent to flat. The short interest in the market is very large. The Treasury to-day paid out $570,000 on account of the November interest. Flour was in moderate demand to-day, and the market for most grades was lower, though there was little pressure to sell. No. 2 and superfine were in fair request at about previous prices. Choice family extras were very dull. In wheat there was considerable depression at the opening under the less favorable news from Europe, and the firmness in freights. The offerings were liberal at the close. The market was easier and fairly active. The demand was mainly for export, and confined to spring. There was some speculative inquiry for choice amber and white wheat.

Corn was less active and lower, the demand being chiefly for the domestic trade.

[To the Associated Press.]

New York, Oct. 31.—The six-horse team of Howe's circus capsized near Hudson yesterday, killing two musicians, and fatally injuring another.

Comptroller Green has deposited $270,000 in bank for the pay of the police for October, and $27,000 for the firemen.

Ex-Governor Seymour, at Utica, made a speech, saying he was rejoiced that the exposure and punishment of corruption had begun. He predicted that it would not end till it had reached the crimes of both parties in the State and nation.

Comptroller Green has dismissed seventy-two sinecure officeholders since he assumed the Comptrollership, saving $82,000 of annual expense.

Counsel for Haggerty and Bauich, the alleged voucher thieves, asked for an adjournment of the case till Monday, to give time for reading voluminous papers and decide what plea they would make. The Recorder granted the application.

It was rumored this morning that the General Sessions' grand jury have considered the bill of indictment against members of the ring. Several indictments were handed the Recorder at noon. The District Attorney asked to have these cases sent to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial, according to the statutes. The Recorder said he would consider the application, but the character of the indictments remains a mystery, all efforts to obtain information concerning it failing.

The rumors circulated by the evening papers yesterday, to the effect that Tweed had resigned his place in the Department of Public Works, and withdrawn as a candidate for Senator, are incorrect. He has not withdrawn from either position, and does not intend to do so at present, if at all.

There is nothing new to be said of Ingersoll. He has not yet returned, but his father and Tweed declare that he will certainly come back.

Deputy Sheriff Jarvis assigned four officers, yesterday, to search for Ingersoll on trains arriving from the East, but they were not successful in finding him. As soon as he arrives he is to be arrested, and none of the consideration which was shown Tweed is to be used toward his co-defendant. Mr. Jarvis said Saturday that Ingersoll would be treated like an ordinary prisoner. Although his associates professed the most unbounded faith in Ingersoll's intention to return to the city, there are not wanting those who assume that he has fled and intends to remain away.

The Tribune says: "Woodward is still absent from Norwalk. A week ago last Saturday he informed one or two business associates that he was going to Chicago, in his capacity of President of the Fairfield County Insurance Company, to adjust some losses incurred by the fire. On the following Monday he took an eastward-bound train, and next day his wife left Norfolk, as she stated, to join him in New York. He had, at this time, however, ceased to be President of the insurance company, having transferred his stock, amounting to about $10,000, as the books of the corporation show, and although his resignation was not received by the Secretary, his position is of course vacant. A very general impression prevails that he has gone to Canada, and the fact of his taking an eastward train is strong corroborative proof."

Members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, who have recently returned from the Indian country, have a private meeting to-night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to perfect their reports for publication. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, Chairman, reports of the tribes in Oregon and Washington Territory; John V. Farwell, of Chicago, on the tribes in California and Nevada; Vincent Colyer on the Apaches of Arizona; John D. Lang on the Cherokees of North Carolina; George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, on the purchase of Indian goods.

James Lyon was killed last evening by jumping from the front platform of a horse-car on the Tenth street line. The driver was arrested.

Dennis Sullivan, a boy, was instantly killed, and a man named James Donahue was fatally wounded, by the careless firing of a political target company from the Eighteenth Ward, at Schwalenburg Park, yesterday.

Rumors were afloat this evening which, however, proved incorrect, that plasterer Garvey had returned. His friends say he will soon come back.

The Street Paving Inspectors gathered in a large body at the Comptroller's office this evening, demanding their back pay. They were pacified on being assured that they would soon be paid. No money has been given this class since July. There is now due them about $12,000.

The Tammany Republicans, as the Times calls the Greelyites, have nominated Christopher Pullman for Senator for the Seventh District. The Times says this movement is made to defeat the reform candidate, and secure the election of Bradley, the nominee of Tammany Hall.

A gang of Tammany ruffians last night broke up the reform Democratic Senatorial Convention in the Fourth District. They rushed into the room cheering for Tweed, and turned off the gas. Subsequently the convention reassembled and substituted the name of O'Donovan Rossa, the Fenian exile, for Senator, in place of Miller, previously nominated. The contest between Rossa and Tweed will be interesting.

Isaac Lazarus was indicted, to-day, for falsely registering.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Patrick Sherry, brakeman on the Morris & Essex Railroad, who was knocked from the top of a freight car by a bridge, on Friday, and was killed, have censured the Railroad for not raising the bridge, and have recommended the Grand Jury to take action in the matter. Sherry's case is the third of that kind.

In the United States Courts there have been no trials, thus far, on account of the dilatoriness of the District Attorney's office. The jury is getting impatient, they having already waited two weeks.

Commodore Ashbury goes to England by the steamer to-morrow. The Livonia is being fitted for her voyage, and will probably sail in a few days.

Fisk, Jr., to-day was served with the order for his arrest, at the suit of Miss Mansfield. The object of the order was to require Fisk to give bail, which he has done.

Ingersoll is expected back to-morrow by the Tweed party.

There is great activity among politicians to-night concerning the registry of voters. To-morrow is the opening day for registering through the city.

General S. F. Cary, of Ohio, addressed the Tammany gathering last night.

At the hearing of the case of Joshua D. Miner, charged with counterfeiting, to-day, the prisoner was held to bail in $75,000.

Mayor Hall offers $100 reward for the discovery of false registration or false voting.

The Washington marketmen reported to-day that $4,150 had been collected for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago and northwestern fires.

MINNESOTA.

Preliminary Proceedings in the Austin Libel Suit.

Minneapolis, Ohio, Oct. 31.—The proceedings in the libel case of Gov. Austin against J. Greene, editor of the St. Anthony "Democrat," was concluded to-day. The latter was held to bail to appear before the grand jury at its next session. Not a solitary word of evidence was adduced in justification of the charge of bribery against Governor Austin. He was completely and triumphantly vindicated. The charge was a gross and malicious libel. It is denounced by Democrats as well as Republicans as unfounded and wicked. No attempt was made to introduce a word in justification of the libelous charge.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LAW INSTITUTE.

The regular annual meeting of the Chicago Law Institute, for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held, by order of the Executive Committee, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Court House at Chicago, on

Monday, Nov. 6, 1871, at 2 o'clock p. m.

CHARLES M. STURGES, Secretary.

Masonic.

The members of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A. F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet this Wednesday evening, at Masonic Temple (West Randolph-st.).

GEORGE B. CARPENTER, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

Union Lodge No. 9 meets this (Wednesday) evening at Harmonia Hall, corner Clinton and Randolph-sts., at usual hour.

Lathers Attention!

All lathers are requested to meet at 133 Milwaukee av., on Thursday, 2d inst., at 8 o'clock. By order, COMMITTEE.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, held at No. 554 Wabash-av., in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday the 31st day of October, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., present, Hon. Wm. Bross, Pres. Messrs. J. Young Scammon, Alex. Officer, E. W. Russell, Geo. M. Bogue, John Forsythe, Mark Kimball, B. W. Raymond, Amos T. Hall, Jos. E. Moss, M. D. Ogden, Enos Ayres and Dan M. Bowmar, the following resolutions were separately moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a call be made for the amount of capital stock subscribed, remaining unpaid, payable on the 10th day of January, 1872; and that any stockholder who may desire to anticipate said call be allowed, at the time of payment, a discount at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to adjust all the losses of this Company, and make up a statement of the same; and that said committee be instructed to adjust said losses fairly, without the use of technicalities or unnecessary expense to the policy-holders, and, when adjusted, to furnish each policy-holder with a certificate of the amount due him; Messrs. Mark Kimball, Joseph E. Moss, and Dan M. Bowmar were appointed as that committee.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of E. W. Russell, Norman Williams, and John Forsythe, be appointed to investigate and report upon the state and condition of the assets of the Company, and the respective rights and liabilities of all parties connected therewith.

Resolved, That the call this day made be advertised for sixty days, and that the Secretary be instructed to furnish copies of these proceedings to the daily press.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

DAN M. BOWMAR.

Connecticut Mutual Life.

Members of the Company who have lost their Policies and those whose premiums are now due, or about due, will please call at our office.

STEARNS, DICKINSON & CO., General Agents, 379 Wabash av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. D. ROGERS, JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

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FINEST FINISH, NEWEST STYLES, and UNEQUALLED DURABILITY.

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LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE,

Formerly corner Clark and Madison sts. Now ready to deliver

Watches and Jewelry

Saved from fire.

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SEEBERGER & BREAKEY;

10 and 12 West Randolph-st.,

Are now in receipt of

500 Bundles Nos. 24, 25 and 26 Common

SHEET IRON,

Which is offered at lowest market rates. Also, receiving large shipments of

SHELF HARDWARE, TOOLS &C.

Attorneys for Claims,

JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY & SON,

Attorneys for Claims, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Henry Olin,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

Has again opened his office at 243 West Madison st., where he is prepared with all modern appliances for the relief of the deaf and blind. Artificial eyes inserted.

CORNS.

Dr. STEPHENS is now open at 121 West Washington-st., 1 to 4. At present will open at 624 West Lake st., 5 to 6 p. m. Saturdays, 5 to 6:30.

Brintnall, Terry & Belden,

57 WEST LAKE ST.

In stock: Locks, screws, butts, hinges, carpenters' tools, carriage bolts, etc., etc. Goods arriving daily. 150 boxes Great Western horse nails received to-day. The trade are invited to call on us.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to British Claimants,

With reference to my notice dated July 15, 1871, requesting subjects of Her Britannic Majesty to send to me particulars of claims which they may have upon the United States Government, arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the period between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive, and which remain yet unsettled, I hereby give notice that the Commission appointed under the 12th Article of the Treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, for the settlement of such claims, held their first meeting on the 26th ultimo, and that, in accordance with Article XIV of the aforesaid Treaty, every claim must be presented to the Commissioners within six months from that date.

Claimants are accordingly requested to file their memorials at my office, 703 Fifteenth street, with as little delay as possible.

By order of the Commissioners, the said memorials must be in print, and twenty copies thereof furnished for the use of the Commission.

Such claimants as may desire copies of the rules as laid down by the Commissioners, for the guidance of claimants in the prosecution of their claims, can obtain them by application to me.

HENRY HOWARD, H. B. M.'s Agent for British Claims.

703 Fifteenth-st., Washington, D. C., Oct. 2, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A well-selected hardware stock, consisting of shelf goods, stoves and iron; invoices about sixteen thousand dollars, all fresh and good; will be sold at a discount to close business, for cash, or one-third cash, and balance in approved security, with interest at seven per cent. For particulars, address, for a week, HARDWARE, Tribune office.

NOTICE.

The Adjusting Office of the Allemannia Fire Insurance Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has been removed to No. 124 West Washington-st. Parties having claims for loss in said company, are requested to call immediately.

Knowles, Burdsal & Bacon.

All parties having claims against us will please send bills or statements of same to our office, No. 10 Eldridge court.

L. P. Sladden & Co.,

Late of 20 South Water-st., would request all parties having claims against them, to present them at once, and at same time earnestly request all parties owing to settle as soon as possible. L. P. SLADDEN & CO., 10 South Clinton-st.

Notice.

Parties wishing to contract for clearing off the debris and laying the foundation for rebuilding, to be done this fall and winter, will call on or address E. SPENCER, 188 West Randolph-st., for two days, November 1 and 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Blank Books.

We have a large stock of first-class blank books, our bindery is in full operation, and we are prepared to fill all orders promptly. Books injured by the fire carefully rebound.

We have nine printing presses running, and are doing our best to meet demands.

BLANKS.

Our legal blanks are being rapidly reprinted. Deeds, mortgages, proofs of loss, etc., now in stock. Shipments of letter presses and general stationery received daily. A fresh supply of dray books expected to-day.

TO ARCHITECTS.

We have just received a large stock of Manilla drafting paper.

Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.,

STATIONERS,

11, 13, & 15 North Desplaines st.

The Martyrs of Neglect.

It is not too much to say that tens of thousands are now suffering from biliousness, indigestion, constipation, periodical fevers, general debility, and nervous affections, who might be restored to perfect health within a month or less by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The multitudes who have been cured of these and other ailments by the use of this well known specific are always ready to testify to its virtue as a preventive and a remedy. They are spread over the whole country; they are eager to praise and recommend it; and yet, notwithstanding its vast popularity, there are many invalids, and many who are continually exposed to the epidemical diseases, against which it is a sure protection, who, either through indifference or incredulity neglect to seize the opportunity to cure and means of prevention, which they have only to reach out their hands to obtain. This is strange; it is one of the anomalies of human nature which it is impossible to account for or explain. It is, however, quite certain that every day the number of these Martyrs of Neglect is diminishing. This is proved by the statistics of the sales of the great remedy. During the present fall the demand for it has increased beyond all precedent, and it seems as if in the end the entire community would realize the important fact that, when all other medicines prescribed for the above complaints fail, it can and does effect a cure. As a protection against the diseases most common at this season, there is nothing comparable with it.

Residence Property.

The late fire has demonstrated to those who did not know it before that the crowded city, with its perils, is no place for locating secure and quiet homes.

OAKLAND, HYDE PARK, RIVERSIDE, and other suburban towns, are best suited for family residences.

We have plenty of inside residence property to offer. We advise families, however, to come out into the suburbs to live, where we can supply them with pleasant homes for less money.

Beautiful property, with residences, at Hyde Park, ON TEN YEARS TIME, at 6 per cent interest; small payment down.

Fine list of other outside property.

ULRICH & BOND, Real Estate Dealers, 511 Wabash-av.

National Chorus Book,

Just Published.

Contains a fine selection of Oratorio and Operatic Choruses, and a choice collection of new Glees, Quartettes, &c.

It is similar, in general design to the well-known Chorus Wreath. Commended to musical societies, conventions, and choirs.

Price, $1.50.

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

Richardson's New Method

FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

This well-proved Method has been 12 years before the public. Carefully prepared, and highly recommended at the outset, it has steadily increased in public favor, until, some years since, it fairly reached the highest position, and seems likely to retain it for a long time.

ANNUAL SALE, 25,000 COPIES.

Commencing to take lessons, now-a-day, and purchasing a "Richardson" are very apt to be contemporaneous events.

Price, $3.75. Sent, postpaid, for the retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

IN THE MATTER of the Montana Gold Mining Company, Bankrupt. Peremptory Sale.

In pursuance of the order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the assignee offers for sale all the property of the bankrupt to close the estate, viz.:

Thirty-nine mining claims on different lodes in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, embracing the celebrated Kansas, Kent County, Pratt, Yam, etc., with whim and whim houses; also, a parcel of land in Central City, extending from Spring Gulch to the Nevada Gulch Road, containing upward of 77,000 square feet, with quartz mill thereon, 80x100 feet, two stories high, containing 20 stamps, 80 horse power engine, two 22 feet two-flue boilers, six Freiburg pans, necessary pumps, tanks, etc., all in perfect running order, etc., etc.

Offers and negotiations as to terms are invited. If not sold at private sale prior to the 15th day of December, 1871, the same will be sold on that day, at 12 m., to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, by Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, without further notice.

The property cost the bankrupt upwards of $250,000, more than $100,000 having been expended on the mill alone.

For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, 51 Pine st., N. Y., or Sylvester H. Cobb, Assignee.

SAMUEL B. HEGENBOTAM, Attorney, 22 Pine st., N. Y.

Daniell's Chancery Practice

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The demand for Mr. Collyer's latest book

"The Life That Now Is,"

Is unabated, and the tenth edition of "NATURE AND LIFE" is now selling. Price of each volume, $1.50. Sold by dealers, and mailed post-paid by

HORACE B. FULLER, Publisher, Boston.

Building Material For Sale.

The stone and brick in the ruins of the FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Wabash av and Van Buren st, will be sold, to be removed immediately. For full information, apply to either of the undersigned,

GEORGE W. GAGE, 343 Michigan av.
D. A. KIMBARK.
D. W. UNDERWOOD, 456 Wabash av.
Trustees.

PROPOSALS.

LAKE SHORE & TUSCARAWAS VALLEY RAILWAY CO., OFFICE 5 CASE BLOCK, CLEVELAND, Oct. 23, 1871.

RAILROAD LETTING.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the sixteenth day of November, for the grading, bridging, masonry and track-laying, of about fifty miles of this road, commencing at Section Fourteen, a few miles south of the crossing of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and terminating at New Philadelphia. The work will be divided into sections of one mile each, and bids will be received for the whole or any part thereof. Proposals will also be received for one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) white oak cross-ties, to be delivered on the line of road. Plans, profiles, and specifications will be ready for examination at this office after the tenth proximo.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, Chief Contractor.

OLD IRON.

Highest cash price paid for 1,000 tons old cast scrap.

F. E. CULVER,

10 and 12 West Randolph-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Wheeler & Scott is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

James A. Scott will settle all outstanding accounts of the late firm, and continue the Hat, Cap and Fur business at No. 334 Madison st.

JEROME WHEELER,
JAMES A. SCOTT.

Chicago, Oct. 31, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Denton & Sage is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation at the office of D. H. Denton, No. 190 East Washington st.

D. H. DENTON,
ROBERT F. SAGE.

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1871.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of HURISON & ERSKINE, Commission Merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to settle the accounts of the firm.

ALEX. HURISON,
F. P. ERSKINE.

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1871.

CHARRED PAPERS.

RESTORED AND COPIED,

By J. H. HIRSH & CO., 38 West Washington-st.

Restoration of Burned Papers.

DR. BLANEY

Renders charred papers, whether written or printed on both sides, permanently legible. Office No. 563 State st., corner of Eighteenth st.

UNIVERSITY MEDICINES,

33 TWENTY-SIXTH ST.

DR. E. HALLOCK, Agent.

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$4,500 Chicago City Railway; $2,000 National Elgin Watch. By

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, Broker and Real Estate and Note Broker, 305 Wabash av.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1871.

THE EFFECT ABROAD.

Several citizens of Chicago, who were in New York when the present fire-proof ticket for city and county officers was nominated, report that the action taken by the committees of the two political parties stiffened up the credit of the city in a wonderful manner. In bank parlors and insurance offices, on the Stock and Produce Exchange, among dry goods merchants, money lenders, and relief societies, in every place where capitalists do congregate, the universal expression was that Chicago would now be a safe place to invest money, and that the work of rebuilding would progress more rapidly than the most sanguine had dared to hope. That such a ticket should fail of election was not deemed possible. That it should be defeated by a sorehead movement, consisting of the rag-tag and bob-tail of both parties, was not dreamed of.

The fire-proof ticket must be elected. To defeat it now, and especially with the raw material composing the sorehead movement, would be to advertise that Chicago is not worthy of the charity or the confidence that has been bestowed upon her, and to stop both the supplies contributed for the relief of the destitute, and the influx of capital to rebuild the city. Let laboring men bear this in mind. If they want plenty of work, at high wages, let them vote for the ticket that can insure it to them.

HOW WE BROUGHT IT ON.

It seems as if every city must of necessity be burned down once, and thoroughly wiped out, before it will learn how to build itself up as it should be. It is not sufficient that some other city falls a victim; we never profit by the experience of others. We require to be chastised severely ourselves before we will take the lesson. Montreal, which has the credit of being the best built city in America, had to burn three days and nights in succession, and endure a destruction even more thorough than that of Chicago, before they became sufficiently impressed with the importance of building so as to defy all future conflagrations. The New York of 1835 was eviscerated by the flames, in order that the greater New York of ten, twenty, or thirty years later might not meet a worse fate.

No city of its size and wealth was ever built in such a helter-skelter manner as Chicago. The West Side, which, by the favor of the wind, still survives the general wreck, affords a thousand striking examples of the folly which brought the great conflagration upon us. We have been putting up fire traps on every fifty feet of ground in thirty square miles of populated area. We have been allowing Tom, Dick, and Harry, who wished to coin a few thousand dollars in a few months' time, to squat for the purpose in the heart of the city, and put up anywhere and everywhere whatever combinations of blazing furnaces and tinder-boxes they chose, nor did we afford any protection to those citizens who were disposed to erect structures and establish business, with a view to permanence and the general safety. We have been stretching among all these inflammable structures a system of elevated wooden sidewalks which served as fuses to convey flames from house to house. We have been strewing lumber piles and shaving stacks through the town to make fires out of, and distributing shingle roofs among the more valuable brick and stone edifices, to receive the burning brands as they came from the place where we had arranged to have them kindled. Even in the quarters where men paid lavish sums to have edifices erected which were massive and, (at least to appearance) solid, our architects have been vieing with each other to see which could make his pile of limestone the most top-heavy, and surmount it with the most kindling materials in the way of Mansard roofs and wooden cornices. We have built fire-proof fronts with touch-wood rears. We have crowned all by placing a wooden roof on our City Pumping Works, so that whoever would burn up the city speedily and surely had only to wait for a fresh wind and throw some brands against the eaves of the Water Works engine house, to disable the Fire Department at once.

Indeed, so intent were we upon spreading our city out, and gathering the money in, that scarcely a dozen men in the city knew how vulnerable we were in this vital point, while nearly all of our citizens had become accustomed to the old condition of affairs, and so intent upon making money, and wearing garlands of gauze and lath, that there was no general and concerted remonstrance against the helter-skelter style of building, not fit to be called architecture, which we have partially described. It is, perhaps, too much to say that nobody noticed it. Many careful men had realized the danger of the situation and predicted a general conflagration as inevitable, if things were allowed to go on so much at random. It was only a few days before the great fire that the president of one of the heaviest of the English insurance companies (the Imperial, of London) was in Chicago with a view to establishing an agency here; but was so impressed with the precariousness of our situation that he declined to yield to the temptation of high premiums and establish an agency here. "I cannot do it," said he; "you have some fine buildings, but you have them surrounded by very bad ones. The first time circumstances combine against you, your whole city will burn up." This experienced underwriter had hardly time to get out of the country before his prediction was terribly verified.

In the new Chicago, let us hope the President of the Imperial will find more encouragement for careful underwriters; but the plan of the new Chicago must include a thorough reconstruction of certain remaining parts of the old. Chicago, having been much more intently occupied with its work than most cities are, required a louder call to secure her attention and fix it upon the lesson to be conveyed. The call has been sounded, and we have all heard it. We shall be great sufferers in some future time, if we show less energy in executing the precepts which have been so painfully enforced upon us than we have hitherto done in advancing the business prosperity and public interests of the city.

MONTREAL.

The contributions of the city of Montreal for the relief of Chicago sufferers reach $102,634.69, gold, exclusive of clothing, hardware, and other contributions in kind. Of this sum the Montreal Board of Trade and Corn Exchange furnish $12,369, the Bank of Montreal $5,000, the Grand Trunk Railway, $2,500, the Bank of British North America, $2,000, the Merchants' Bank, $2,000, H. & A. Allan, $1,000, J. & H. McLennan, $1,000, Wm. Dow & Co. $1,000, J. Claxton & Co., $1,000, the Seminary of St. Sulpice, $600. The number of $500 subscriptions is very large. The population of Montreal is about 150,000. No American city has shown us more practical sympathy in proportion to population and resources.

We may remark again that Montreal is the only city on the continent that can be considered absolutely safe against the scourge of a great fire. Some twenty-five years ago the city was burned down. The fire raged unobstructed for three days and nights, and when it went out for lack of any more material to consume, the plight in which its suffering inhabitants found themselves, was as much worse than ours as the agencies for communicating intelligence and procuring relief were less then than now. Slowly and painfully digging herself out of the ashes, she set about providing herself with a water supply which should make her fire-proof. This she accomplished by constructing an immense reservoir on the side of her great mountain and filling it with the water of the St. Lawrence River by means of pumps worked at small expense by water power. No steam fire engine ever constructed can throw water to the height and with the strength and volume of the natural force of the Montreal Water Works. Every man can have the equivalent of a steam fire engine in his own door yard or on his own house top, if he chooses. It is now, to all intents and purposes, a fire-proof city, and the only one in North America.

The Memphis Avalanche publishes an earnest appeal to the population of Chicago to move to that city. This is written under the assumption that business has been destroyed, and that our people are starving for the want of bread, or for the employment by which they can earn bread. If the writer could but look at Chicago of to-day, he would not think of asking anybody to emigrate. The receipts and shipments of the last week have a daily average greater than in the corresponding week of the past three years. Our general trade in merchandise is irregular, but not materially reduced. We are filling orders direct, or from the New York or Boston branches of our business houses. We are suffering a little inconvenience for want of salesrooms; but are selling goods just the same. Many dealers from Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and the farther West are here, purchasing just the same as if no fire had taken place.

But, while all these things are going on without any serious derangement, we have a new and immense industry at work. On the ruins where, on Monday, October 9, were only visible the smoking fragments of $150,000,000 worth of buildings, there are thousands of mechanics, and laborers, and horses working like bees, creating property, producing by their united contributions new buildings, new warehouses, new creations of wealth, capital, energy and prosperity. Instead of emigrating from Chicago, every train, from east and west, is bringing in skilled labor, where the capital is ready to give constant and regular employment for years to come. The few thousands who hurried away in the first hours of the calamity have returned, and the population of Chicago at the close of 1871, will be many thousands in excess of what it was on the night of the fire. Grateful to Memphis for the liberal offer of a home, our people, having more work to do than they have hands to do it with, invite the mechanics of that city, and of all other places, to come to our aid, and hire out at high wages with constant employment, and help to rebuild the burnt districts in all their former splendor.

The people of this county have by the merciful dispensation of the new constitution been relieved of the board of sixty-four Supervisors. The abolition of the board was the only means of getting rid of that corrupt and thieving body. The Conference Committee have nominated fifteen respectable, honest, responsible citizens for the Board of Commissioners.

All the excluded thieves of the old board object to the change, and took part in the scallawag conventions. Some of the corruptionists in the old board have the face to ask to be reelected as members of the Board of Commissioners. Examine the tickets and ask what do these old Supervisors want to be Commissioners for? The office is one of labor and no honest profit. Why do they seek it so pertinaciously?

Citizens who have read the proceedings of the sore-head conventions of the last two days must have been struck with the identity of names of the so-called delegates with those of the Aldermen who last summer voted for all the swindles in the Council proceedings.

All the Aldermen who voted to tax the people $100,000 to buy Sam Walker's addition to Union Park were in the sore-head conventions.

All the Aldermen who voted for the four or five other swindles in that same appropriation bill, were either in these conventions or are nominated for re-election.

Will any man having any interest in Chicago omit the five minutes' labor on election day of voting against these men?

The corruptionists die hard. The nineteen Aldermen who have become historical don't want to be excluded from the city government. Those whose terms do not expire are laboring to re-elect those whose terms end this fall. The defeat of Montgomery, Tracey, Batterman, McGrath, the Powells, Walsh, Carney, Schintz, and Macauley renders those of the same class left in the Council powerless. It will put an end to robbing, cut off all jobs, break up the ring, and end the sale of Aldermanic pools. Is it not worth the time and labor of every decent man to go, on election day, to his former voting place, and vote for new Aldermen, and a new city government?

Alderman C. C. P. Holden, the chief advocate and champion of the purchase of Sam Walker's water lot, is at the head of the Aldermanic nineteen, endeavoring to defeat the election of a new and honest city government. His backers are telling the poor and needy that the railroads of this city will spend $1,000,000 to elect him Mayor. This is not true. Not a railroad in this city will spend one dollar to purchase the election of a dishonest city government. But, if true, it is a strong reason why the public should decline the further official service of any man whose election is worth $1,000,000 to any particular interest. What is Holden to do in return for the money?

The people of this city must not permit their private affairs to prevent their going on election day to the polls in their voting precincts where they resided before the fire, and voting. It requires votes to elect, even if there be no opposition. But there is an opposition, and a vigorous opposition, struggling to get control of the public revenue and the relief fund—struggling to rob the people of all that is left.

This opposition is the revolt of the old Aldermanic Regency. These baffled conspirators are fighting for existence. Now is the time to make an end of them.

Mr. Charles H. Ham now holds an office, under the United States, of $3,000 a year. He has suffered no personal loss by the fire. He has been begging the conventions of both parties, including that of the scallawag nineteen, to nominate him for Treasurer. The salary of City Treasurer is $2,500, out of which the Treasurer has to pay his own clerks. What does Ham want the office for? Is it to make more than his salary? If so, he is just the man the people do not want at this time.

The office of County Treasurer is a most important one at this time. For that place Mr. Julian S. Rumsey has been nominated. Can the people of Chicago find a man in whose hands the public funds will be more securely kept? Shall we give up Rumsey for Ham or Harms?

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mormons are just now making savage love to their first wives. The design is to keep them so contented that they will refrain from lawsuits.

—A Yankee who sought to introduce the "gift enterprise" business in Germany had to leave the country post haste.

—In the San Francisco papers appears the net of contributions in aid of the Chicago sufferers by the Chinese merchants, in sums of from $100 down to $10. The total was $1,290.

—A burnt-out Chicagoan who was in a barber's shop in New York city, and after being shaved, the barber suggested that perhaps he would like to have his hair cut. "Thank you," said the man from Chicago; "it is long, but I never have my hair cut when I am in the country."

—A colored member of the Texas Legislature was recently seen with a roll of greenbacks in his hand, over which he chuckled so loudly as to attract the attention of a bystander, who said to him, "What are you laughing at, Jim?" Jim replied, "You see that money?" "Yes." "Wel, boss, I just got that for my vote. I've been bought four or five times in my life, but dis is de fust time I ever got de cash myself."

—The following advertisement recently appeared in the London *Guardian*: "Discipline—Wanted, the assistance of a kind, judicious lady, used to girls, and accustomed to apply the birch rod. Part of time only required, and liberal terms arranged. A resident in London preferred, but not essential. Address J. D. H., Burbige Library, 202 Queen's Road, Bayswater."

—The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* says: "A well-known Justice of the Peace subscribed $5 to the relief fund yesterday, and, returning to his office immediately, received the amount for marrying a couple. Thus is virtue rewarded. Another man was requested to contribute, but declined, and within two hours heard that his mother-in-law had come to stay a month with him. Can any one hesitate which course to pursue?"

Many fashionable young ladies are adopting the French fashion of appearing on promenade accompanied by a maid. It is thought to convey an impression of genuine aristocracy, you know.

CHICAGO POLITICS.

Meeting of the Candidates on the Union Fire-Proof Ticket.

Ward Committees Appointed to Conduct the Campaign.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Republican and Democrat Sore-Head Conventions.

"Boss" Holden, of the Holden Family, Nominated for Mayor.

Ira W. Buell, Esq. Declines to be Defeated by Hon. John A. Jameson.

THE FIRE-PROOF TICKET.

Meeting of Candidates.

A meeting of the candidates on the Union Fire-Proof Ticket was held yesterday afternoon in Haas & Powell's Hall, on Madison, near Canal streets, for the purpose of perfecting the campaign organization.

The meeting, which was largely attended, was called to order by Norman T. Gassette, Esq., Chairman of the Union Executive Committee, who reminded the gentlemen present of the fact that that committee had been appointed as an Executive and not as a Campaign Committee, and that, if thought desirable so to do, it would be necessary for the candidates to re-elect the organization as the Campaign Committee. He said that the idea had gained ground that he was not be actively connected with this movement, and the soreheads were construing it as favorable to their cause, and for this reason alone, although there was sickness in his family, and he could not well spare the time, he was willing to go into active service, and to do all he could to render the fight a hot one.

Mr. Jacob Rehm moved that the Union Executive Committee, consisting of N. T. Gassette, J. Rehm, N. B. Judd, H. B. Miller, Col. Baldwin, Carter H. Harrison and John Garrick, be constituted the regular Campaign Committee. The motion prevailed unanimously.

On motion of Gen. Stiles, Edward Filkins and E. S. Taylor were chosen Secretaries of the Committee.

The Chairman then requested the candidates to present names of persons to serve on the Ward Executive Committees, to the selection of which the remainder of the afternoon was devoted.

Executive Ward Committees were selected as follows:

First Ward—Chas. Peacock, J. C. Knickerbocker, Carsten Blohme, John B. Drake, John R. Dailey, Samuel Davenport, Richard J. Somers, Wm. Cox, J. Lyle King, D. H. Hammer, W. F. Wentworth, Chas. Kern, Matthew Laflin, Dr. Story, Henry Milligan, Walter O. Bushnell, Wm. G. Ogle, E. B. Longley.

Second Ward—C. B. Farwell, Horace White, Frank Warren, James Clare, Wm. T. Hancock, Jas. Otis, Geo. A. Hartman, P. Becker, Henry Schroeder, James Leddy, J. H. Dunham, Wm. Carter, John Schroeder, Henry Spear, Mr. Brooks, L. B. Otis, Fred. Tuttle, Geo. H. Loughlin, D. H. Daniels, Thomas Foley, Nelson Tuttle, Hiram Hastings, R. F. Queal, Geo. W. Todd, J. Kohl, Geo. G. Soutter, C. C. Otto, Wm. Bergwanath, Anton Berg, John Campbell, James Earle, John Schrader, Wm. Bross, T. Y. Scammon, J. J. Hamilton, C. H. Beckwith, Wm. Mariga, Geo. W. Gage, Frank Kahout, Jerry Farney, Geo. Smith, Jacob Wild, Jacob Koch, Dr. Dodge, James Geary, John Hannigan, M. Casey, Geo. Hunter, Wm. Johnson.

Third Ward—Thomas Seery, G. G. Wicker, Pat. Eagan, F. C. Vierling, J. M. Adsit, David Cory, John Mahoney, Frank Schweinfurth, Samuel Stearns, Dr. Thomas Bevan, Peter Wolf, August Heart, John B. Lyon, J. K. Botsford, Edward Isham, Henry S. Bradford, Wm. Baker, W. S. Johnson, Wm. Alexander, Daniel Webster, Chas. H. Jackson, Lewis Douglas, Chas. Reinern, Jacob Pieter, Geo. A. Meech, A. H. Burgess, G. Portgeiser, Thomas Hoyne, Philip Wadsworth, Louis Wahl.

Fourth Ward—John H. Clough, Patrick O'Brien, George H. Sidwell, George Shuman, James Barrell, R. A. B. Mills, E. F. Dexter, Warren Dewey, Dr. T. H. Patterson, Samuel McCoy, David Runnion, H. S. Munroe, Aaron Haven, G. W. Thompson, Peter Shank, R. Stone, E. Phillips, C. A. Anderson, A. C. Calkins, A. J. Galloway, C. M. Culbertson, Amos Grannis, E. J. Whitehead, J. N. Barker, Ira W. Buell, F. A. Emmons, Otto Schulz, Dr. O. Gibbs, Chas. Klentsch, N. K. Fairbank, Mark Kimball, C. H. Gaubert, Elbridge Keith, St. Clair Sutherland, C. S. Mayberry, S. J. Hayes.

Fifth Ward—Peter Daggy, Charles H. Reed, S. A. Irvin, J. P. Dunham, H. N. Walworth, Wm. Gollhardt, John O'Brien, James Kearney, C. R. Vandercook, R. Blattner, Morgan L. Keith, Conrad Seipp, R. McPherson, Fred. Snyder, H. S. Wheeler, J. D. McLain, Paul Chappel, H. T. Thomas, H. S. Towle, John Mattocks, H. B. Brayton.

Sixth Ward—John Raber, Philip Ready, Thomas Hanlon, Michael Malloy, J. H. Wood, William Sullivan, Michael Schmidt, Wm. Hanson, Constantine Kann, P. Rohner, John Mather, James Cleary, Thos. Robinson, Michael Finnucan, James Rohan, Fred. Haas, John Zimmerman, Wm. David.

Seventh Ward—Geo. Filchman, Frank Koehler, Jno. Darkin, Adam Frech, Jno. Griffin, Mr. Wondreka, Jno. Rick, W. B. Bateham, Alderman Hickey, Timothy Carroll, Patrick Joyce, Horace Conkey, Peter Schoenhoffer, Bryan Healey, John Pfeiffer, Ferdinand Sneforth, Julius Westphal.

Eighth Ward—Patrick Brennan, Michael Lindan, P. C. McDonald, Leander Fuerstein, Otto W[illegible], John N. Lynch, Michael Thornetty, Wm. Ganncey, H. Niemeyer, Jacob Hammel, T. [illegible], P. J. Enstace, L. O'Brien, Wm. [illegible], David Walsh, Jno. Prindiville, Dennis [illegible], Stephen Tometz, Chas. Able, Jr., Wm. Wynott, Jacob Koenig, Chas. Lodding.

Ninth Ward—Wm. Kasper, Joseph Sherwin, Frank Barnes, L. Morrison, F. F. Cook, Patrick Horan, Mark Sheridan, Chas. Walker, James Campbell, Jno. Dorgan, Ogden Lovell, John Quigley, John Reed, E. Baggott, E. Gilmore, J. Linderback, M. D. Prindiville, Jas. Stewart, Frank Paedelonp, John C. Kline, R. V. Kennedy, John Ward, Louis Nachman.

Tenth Ward—A. D. Low, Wm. B. Hayes, Dan. O'Hara, David Bradley, Conrad Fuerst, Ira Y. Munn, D. M. Ford, Dr. H. S. Hahn, E. H. Gammon, J. W. Boyden, W. B. Thompson, Thos. Parker, F. B. Gardner, T. M. Avery, Peter Schuttler, B. F. Walker, C. F. Sheldon, Captain John Scott, A. D. Sturtevant, Michael McCauley, W. B. Snowhook, J. D. Easter, James W. Sheahan, Geo. F. Foster.

Eleventh Ward—A. B. Johnson, Henry Ackhoff, Dan Brobston, E. G. Leavant, Thos. Lantry, H. Lyman, Henry Morey, Henry Mahler, Gilbert Olson, A. Erickson, John Glitleson, A. C. Storey, M. B. Nichols, N. H. Barnes, J. McIntyre, Geo. Y. Smith, Severt Gunderson, J. Peril, W. N. Stoker, Fritz Frantzen, Wm. McKay, Enoe Smith.

Twelfth Ward—H. B. Miller, Capt. J. W. Connett, Chas. Nelson, Ole Burklund, W. W. Woodard, G. Heper, W. F. Milligan, Gilbert Olson, L. H. Drury, Chas. Crane, W. H. Heafford, Thos. E. Courtney, David Dole, A. M. Billings, P. W. Gates, Ed. C. Walter, Robert Nichols, Moses Jones, Horatio Anderson, Augustus VanBuren, M. J. Magill, M. J. Avery, S. S. Hayes.

Thirteenth Ward—John A. Tewill, J. B. Murray, L. H. Robinson, Fred Duenring, Alderman Gardner, J. E. Owsley, Dr. Hathaway, John Field, S. P. Rounds, Wm. Neff, Alex. White, Jacob Gross, John Sutton, Samuel Brown, D. W. Baker, Arthur Grow, John Willetts, Avery Moore, S. K. Dow, Geo. Stanford, W. H. Lawrence, John Pearson.

Fourteenth Ward—B. G. Gill, Homer Galpin, Geo. Custer, W. W. Bingham, John Heafield, T. Z. Cowles, Eben F. Runyan, Jacob Greenebaum, Alderman Shell, Francis Arnold, C. Breyer, L. F. Waite, Dr. C. J. Lewis, J. Clough Haines.

Fifteenth Ward—Thomas Brown, John Vant Woud, S. Kundson, Andrew P. Johnson, Crist. Friedenhausen, Henry Osterman, Wm. Gastfield, Clement Buresh, Henry Thees, Louis Shultz, C. Castleman, O. W. Patten, Louis Ebersold, Wm. Knees, Michael Garhardt, Michael Schrieber, Charles Wanshea, Wm. R. Donovan, E. Drieden, Michael Lambron, Ed. O'Brien, John Devebeck, William Nasses, Michael Hallinen.

Sixteenth Ward—Conrad Folz, K. G. Schmidt, Albert Patch, Wm. Cooper, Julius Bender, William Strun, A. L. Brun, John K. Miller, John Baisken, G. H. Hathaway, Wm. Vocke, E. O. Ward, E. Treseter, P. L. Hawkinson, W. Wallace, —— Kossger, W. H. Stickney, J. D. Maxwell, P. M. Ryan.

Seventeenth Ward—Captain Julien Keller, John Fanisman, A. Shunemayr, John Hastenger, Chas. Spencer, Henry Bergin, J. McHugh, A. Bishoff, Adam Doll, Peter Schmidt, Philip Schwenforth, Fritz Trelemare, Robert Lahey, Isaac Rutenhaus, N. Bash, Andrew Miller, A. Hottinger.

Eighteenth Ward—Michael Sullivan, Thomas Cameron, James Nolan, David McCarthy, Geo. W. Silver, Peter Carpenter, Joseph Santa, Robert Stack, A. H. Robinson, Joan Olan, Philip Kenedy, James C. Grant, Owen McCarthy, George Barker, Peter Flemming, George Strauberry, Robert Clark, Leo Cameron.

Nineteenth Ward—Geo. Knew, P. Allmendinger, Alex. Stephenson, M. Weber, A. H. Burley, H. N. Towner, Redmond Prindiville, Wm. Golsen, John H. Muehlke, John Thiele, Chas. Ranks, Owen Dougherty, S. A. Folk, Lorenz Mattern, J. F. Gettins, J. A. Nelson, E. B. McCagg, John Murphy.

Twentieth Ward—Peter Hand, H. A. Kauffman, Geo. Oertel, Colonel F. A. Eastman, Wm. Lill, H. F. Winston, H. F. Wade, Michael McCauley, L. Lampartner, I. N. Arnold, Martin Paulsen, A. B. Reynolds, Jas. L. Stark, Elias Shipman, W. K. Sullivan, P. A. Hoyne, John Harrington.

Country Committee—N. P. Keyes, Henry Batterman, Joseph Slade, M. B. McIntosh, H. R. Allen, H. Willmarth, Wm. Freise, Wm. Gardner, Alex. Reed, Edwin Walker, John Cox, H. N. Rexford, W. H. Massey, J. H. Sammons, Chris. Andrews, Carl Roth, Hiram Kenniocott, Geo. Strong, Jr., Jacob Honsinger, John Cammock, D. C. Skelly, J. B. D. Elliott, Mr. McEldowny, Henry Davis, L. J. North, John L. Derby, D. B. Murphy, J. B. Niel, Andrew Howell, Wm. Jackson, Louis Brink, Christian Busse, Iver Lawson, J. V. LeMoyne, Joseph Stockton, Timothy Bradley, Geo. F. Blanke, E. A. Gage, Judge Douglas, N. G. Iglehart, Dr. Nutt, Jacob Conrad, Paul Huerter, James Hartney, Michael Gromley, John McCaffery, Daniel Booth, Jno. L. Gerber, Zenias Coleman, B. F. Culver, J. P. Wilson, Dan. Goodwin, Jr., W. K. Nixon, R. R. Clarke, Jno. H. Batten, Thos. Shirley, Daniel Healy, Mathew McGrath, R. G. Clark, and Hiram Vanderbilt.

The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock this forenoon, sharp, at the same place, when every candidate on the Union Fire-Proof Ticket, for whatever office, is earnestly desired to be present.

A meeting of the Executive Committee, as announced above, will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at Haas & Powell's Hall, on the north side of Madison street, entrance near Canal street. A full attendance is urged, as business of vast importance will come before the meeting.

REPUBLICAN SOREHEADS.

Morning Session.

The Cook County Republican Convention reassembled at 11 yesterday morning, Mr. C. H. Holden in the chair.

The Committee on Division of Offices, after an hour's consultation, reported that they were not able to arrive at any basis of division that would give the Republicans the Police Commissioner. After much talking, it was resolved to propose to the convention that if they would give the Democrats the Mayor they should have the Police Commissioner; whether they would do it was for the convention to decide. If the convention did not wish it, then they had better have a new committee.

Mr. Enzenbacher moved the report be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

C. W. Sherwood moved the committee be requested to confer again. He hoped they could come to an agreement without giving up Mayor or Police Commissioner.

K. K. Jones urged conciliation. He believed one of two [illegible] must be conceded.

John Comiskey said the only thing the Democrats could do was to get an equivalent for the Police Commissioner. He did not think the Democrats could nominate a man to beat Mr. Gage if they were given the Treasurership, while the Republicans could find a man to beat him. He was willing to take the Mayor and then the Republicans would have twenty-two officers and the Democrats sixteen. They must unite, to put down the press, and teach them the people could govern themselves.

Mr. Comiskey was asked if Mr. Gage would spend less money if a Republican were against him.

Mr. Comiskey thought they could get no good Democrat to run against him.

K. K. Jones moved the committee be sent back with instructions to give up the Police Commissionership.

A German delegate opposed that, since then they would get two Irishmen on the board, and have no Germans. He wanted to give up the Mayor, who held only for two years, while the Commissioner was there for six. He moved they be given the Mayor.

Several opposed it. It was stated the Democrats would put in a German for Police Commissioner.

It was also stated that next to the wrath of the Almighty, was the wrath of the people when aroused, and they were that. The North won in the war, not because it had the best and bravest men, but because it had the Star Spangled Banner, and the convention had it now.

George Sherwood thought they should divide the officers only as the Central Committee had done.

The Chairman thought so too.

It was moved the committee be sent back to give up the Commissioner.

There was great confusion.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 68; nays, 125.

The Committee on Division again went to confer, and reported that the Democratic ultimatum was that they must have the Mayor, they giving up one County Commissioner, or they must have the Police Commissioner.

It was moved the Democrats have the Mayor.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

The motion to give up the Mayor was agreed to—yeas, 136; nays, 46.

Before the vote was announced, Charles Holland hoped they would ignore personal preferences and have a Republican at the head of the ticket.

The convention then adjourned till 2 p.m.

Afternoon Session.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock.

The Chair said he had intended to have been absent in the afternoon, but had come back to show them that he was not dissatisfied with their action in giving the Mayor to the Democrats. He would stick by them to the end, for they were the people.

Mr. J. C. Reynolds, the auctioneer, wanted to offer some resolutions, but was choked off, although one of the sovereign people.

Mr. Reynolds strove to be heard, but all in vain.

Clark Geib moved that they nominate a Judge of the Superior Court, and it was so ordered.

H. M. Hibbard did not know what they would do with persons on the other tickets. He understood the Democrats would nominate Judge Fuller for the Circuit Court, and he nominated for the Superior Court, Judge J. A. Jameson.

Ald. Clark nominated Elliott Anthony.

Mr. Jones opposed putting on men who were on the other ticket.

Speeches were limited to three minutes.

Horse Eddy said they had got to a time when the people did not care how a man got nominated, but whether he was fit for the place. There was no question as to Mr. Jameson's ability.

Mr. Mitchell wanted a man who belonged to their convention. Every young attorney would vote against Jameson.

John Pope Hodnett had his say. He wanted a man who represented the intellectual faculties of the young lawyers. There were men in the convention who could control as many votes as Judge Jameson. He wanted Ira W. Buell for the position.

C. W. Sherwood said Mr. Buell was not a candidate.

A ballot was had, resulting: Anthony, 58; Buell, 69; Jameson, 61.

Before the vote was announced a man in a remote corner was charged with voting for several county towns, but as the delegates began changing to Buell, no attention was paid to it.

After the changes, the result was announced: Buell, 145; Jameson, 26; Anthony, 20.

A motion was made by Mr. Kramer to reconsider the vote, since the people were for Jameson, but it was ruled out of order.

The Chair then said all in favor of unanimously nominating Judge Jameson would say aye.

The motion was agreed to.

Then the convention saw it had made a mistake, and retraced its steps, the Chair wrathfully declaring that it was his mistake, and ordering several people to sit down and let him attend to his business.

"Major" Phelps nominated Henry Harms for County Treasurer.

Some German nominated Fritz Metzke.

C. W. Sherwood nominated J. W. Brockway, who lost a leg at the battle of St. Petersburg. [Great laughter.]

Several speeches were made, but could not be heard, five always speaking at once.

A ballot was had, resulting: Harms, 171; Metzke, 4; Brockway, 20.

Otto Hartung, John A. Nelson, and Fred. Gund were nominated for Police Commissioner.

The confusion was frightful, every German talking in his native tongue at the same time.

A North Side Scandinavian did not want Mr. Gund, since the other side had rejected him.

He was howled down.

Mr. Jones urged the convention to govern itself, or it could not govern the people.

A ballot was had, resulting: Gund, 68; Hartung, 124; Nelson, 2.

Before the vote was had, Nelson's name was withdrawn in favor of Gund.

Mr. Nelson declined to throw his vote in favor of any other candidate.

Several changes followed in favor of Hartung.

Geo. W. Waite nominated J. B. Young for County Commissioner from the Fifth District.

He was nominated.

Fred. Tesch, W. G. Waterman, and Wm. Freise were put in nomination for Commissioner from the Second District.

The confusion was fearful.

The nomination of Mr. Holden by the Democrats for Mayor was announced by J. J. Fitzgibbon, and was received with great applause, and Holden, who was in a corner of the room, was wildly called on to speak. After his being hoisted on the stage, and while just ready to speak, the Chairman wanted to know who gave the news, and then suggested that perhaps they were mistaken, and had better wait till the news was authenticated, since they could not find the man who brought the news, who was a Democrat.

J. P. Hodnett arose to a point of information.

J. S. Reynolds moved to send a committee of three to the Democracy to find out how it was.

The motion was agreed to, and C. C. P. Holden retired to an adjoining room, and the convention went back to its nominations and to naming over nominee for County Commissioner.

A ballot was had, resulting: Tesch, 98; Freise, 28; Waterman, 68.

It was then authentically announced that Mr. Holden was nominated, and he was called for, but it was announced he had gone to the other convention.

The Chairman dropped out, after remarking he had done pretty well, no matter what they might think, and K. K. Jones took the chair.

At this point the gas was lit.

John Crawford and Philip Rohlander were put in nomination for the Third District.

Mr. Sherwood said a majority of the delegates from the district were in favor of Crawford.

It was objected he was on the other ticket.

A ballot was had, resulting—Rohlander, 136; Crawford, 62.

Julius White and William B. Gray were put in nomination for the First District.

Mr. White was objected to as a Star-Chamber nominee, and his name was withdrawn.

A ballot was had, resulting—Gray, 135; White, 6.

The Chair stated that Mr. Holden was in the next room. He was called for and appeared, and said they had in their magnanimity given the Democrats the Mayor, in order to have harmony and peace. That branch of their convention had nominated him to head their ticket for the next two years. In looking at the vast responsibilities he would have to assume, and in view of the vast fire they had had, and which had destroyed the heart of the city, he felt they would have to take care of the sufferers and build up the city, but as he knew the backers and associates he should have, he accepted the nomination. They had a great work to do. They had that Star-Chamber ticket to attend to, and they must put up the best material and mash it by from ten to fifteen thousand majority. That was no braggadocio, but the simple truth. The conclave that tried to dictate to the freemen of Chicago must be put down. No body of Star-Chamber men ever did such a thing. They were even dictating to the poor men who should be Constables. He would, when elected, treat the North and South Sides justly. The Court House and bridges, etc., were to be rebuilt. Many who were burnt out and in great distress were his relatives, and as far as lay in his power they should have the aid of the city to build them up. They had his word of honor that the old landmarks should stand. He accepted the situation, and was at their service, only wanting each of them to give all the time he could to secure victory. They must not leave a loophole, but inform the whole distressed territory of what the Star Chamber had done. They must be a solid phalanx at the polls, and elect their entire ticket by about twenty thousand.

Three cheers were given for "Boss" Holden.

John Wreen, Ezra Taylor, Henry Wendt, Edward Donohue, Edward Albert, and Jacob Harth were put in nomination for North Side Commissioner.

E. Taylor was nominated, but the Chair said he was in the other ring, and he was withdrawn.

A ballot was had, resulting: Harth, 61; Taylor, 26; Wrean, 38; Wendt, 30; Albert, 4; Donohue, 1.

Another ballot was had, resulting—Harth, 100; Taylor, 18; Wendt, 11; Wrenn, 26.

Charles Holland, S. W. King, E. J. Thomas, Theodore Stacy, and John Jones were nominated for South Side County Commissioners.

H. D. King, a colored delegate, wanted a colored man nominated, or the twelve hundred colored votes of the South Side would go against them. They wanted John Jones.

"Major" Phelps thought it wise to make an exception, and put on John Jones.

It was negatived.

H. D. King was then put in nomination by "Major" Phelps, and nominated by acclamation.

Mr. King made a brief speech referring to Mr. Farwell, though he doubted if that gentleman would endorse him. He was no office-seeker, and was taken back by the presence of the assembled wisdom of Cook County. The news of his nomination would please his people, and they would carry the South Side, especially when they had a pretty good looking colored man on the ticket.

A ballot was had, resulting—Stacy, 13; King, 2; Thomas, 44; Holland, 107.

D. W. Clark, Jr., Chas. Loding, Edward Thompson, Wm. Gastfield, R. J. Derickson, W. H. Dixon, Daniel Worthington, Dan. Robertson, H. Mahler, Henry Tiess, C. Charles, and Henry Glade, were put in nomination for West Side County Commissioners.

On motion of "Major" Phelps, Edward Thompson, a Scandinavian, was nominated by acclamation.

A ballot was had, resulting: Clark, 90; Worthington, 51; Ludwig, 21; Gastfield, 8; Brobston, 9.

Asa F. Bradley and Captain Silversparr were put in nomination for County Surveyor, and the former was nominated, receiving 102 votes to 75 for his opponent.

General O. L. Mann was put in nomination for State Senator.

General Mann said Mr. Hurd was the person who desired the place, while he did not want it. He hoped they would let him off.

It was stated by a member of the Evanston delegation that Mr. Hurd would not run.

Mr. Munn said if General Mann or Mr. Hurd would not take the nomination, he would.

General Mann declined in favor of Mr. Munn.

A ballot was had, resulting—Munn, 126; Hurd, 52.

Chas. H. Ham, H. B. Miller, J. C. Haines, and Henry Greenebaum were put in nomination for City Treasurer.

Mr. Miller's name was withdrawn.

A ballot was had, resulting—Ham, 80; Greenebaum, 65; Haines, 1; Gage, 4.

The confusion became astonishing.

A vote was had for South Side Police Magistrate, resulting—Glasener, 11; Fitzgibbon, 90; Caldwell, 1; Milliken, 15; Remick, 98.

A. M. Plotke, Chas. Drandorff, and John Pope Hodnett were put in nomination for North Side Police Magistrate.

The vote resulted—Plotke, 72; Drandorff, 48; Hodnett, 5.

The convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

DEMOCRATIC SOREHEADS.

Morning Session.

The Democratic Convention came together yesterday in Orpheus Hall, Judge Atwood in the chair. The number of delegates was greatly diminished.

Supervisor Stephens moved that the vote by which Mark Sheridan was placed upon the Central Committee, on the ground that he was already one of the Central Committee and a member of the Star Chamber, be reconsidered.

Mr. Barry wanted to know if there was a quorum present.

A call of the roll demonstrated that there was not a quorum, whereupon the convention took a recess until 11:30 o'clock.

Previous to adjournment the following specimens of lyric composition were offered:

"What man on earth ever heard sich a thing
As eleven men making a ring,
And distract[illegible] Cook County all
And on our bitter cup spill out their gall?

"It must not, shall no', cannot be,
That we shall be brought up to slavires,
And our votes sold by the eleven,
As two years ago they was by the seven.

"For on the seventh (7th) of November
We'll show the Star Chamber
That all the rings and all the papers
Can't make us vote if we don't, by Jabers."

Appended was the following resolution:

Resolved, That the above expresses the sense of this convention.

The resolution was adopted.

The convention came to order at 12:30 o'clock.

Supervisor Stephens renewed his motion, but a substitute was offered that the Chair appoint a committee of two to wait upon Mr. Sheridan. The substitute was carried, and the Chair named Mr. George Milton and Supervisor Stephens as such committee. The Chair added that 250,000 people had no interest in the petty squabbles of the Sixth Ward, and that the delegates therefrom should settle their own difficulties.

On motion, the vote by which the report of the Conference Committee was adopted was reconsidered.

Mr. Silverman, of the Conference Committee, reported that they had made an arrangement with the Republicans, by which the Democracy were to have the Mayoralty and the Republicans the Police Commissioner.

Mr. Richberg said that it was not advisable to adopt the report. He moved that the convention therefore adjourn till 2 o'clock.

Mr. Comiskey thought the report of the committee ought to be adopted previous to adjournment.

Mr. Richberg withdrew his motion to adjourn.

Mr. Comiskey moved that the report of the committee be amended so that the Democracy have the West Side Collectorship and the Republicans the South Side, but, after discovering intense hostility thereto on the part of the convention, withdrew it.

The report was adopted, and the convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The convention came to order in the afternoon.

Mr. J. E. Barry offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention do now proceed to nominate candidates for the several offices assigned the Democracy by the joint conference committees, and that said nominations be made in the order adopted in the report of said committee.

After discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mark Sheridan was called upon to express his views. After some vehement opposition he was permitted to speak. He said he protested against the action of the Democratic Central Committee, but understood that the Central Committee, having been elected for two years, was still in existence. He did not want to be a committeeman of any kind. (Applause).

Mr. Silverman then nominated J. P. Atwood for Judge of the Circuit Court.

Austin J. Doyle nominated Murray F. Tuley.

John Comiskey nominated Samuel M. Moore.

Ald. Montgomery nominated Lambert Tree.

Mr. Richberry inquired whether Mr. Tree would accept the nomination of the convention.

Ald. Montgomery said he had declined the nomination for Alderman by the High School Committee.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for the election of Judge of the Circuit Court.

The first informal ballot resulted as follows.

Whole number of votes cast	130
Necessary to a choice	66
Atwood	23
Tuley	16
Moore	3
Tree	88

A motion was made to make the nomination of Lambert Tree unanimous.

James Ennis insisted that it was an informal ballot. There were better men. He protested against the election of any man who was one of Wilbur F. Storey's pets. He hoped no one would make a fool of himself.

After more effervescence, a second ballot was taken, resulting thus, Mr. Atwood withdrawing:

Whole number of votes cast	177
Necessary to a choice	89
Tree	96
Tuley	81

On motion, the nomination of Mr. Tree was declared unanimous.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to wait on Mr. Tree and bring him in. The motion prevailed.

The convention proceeded to receive nominations for the office of Mayor.

Messrs. Henry Greenebaum, C. C. P. Holden, Henry Fuller, S. S. Hayes, and Theodore Schintz were nominated.

Mr. Ennis protested.

Ald. Montgomery said C. C. P. Holden was a Democrat.

Mr. Schintz said he had lost too much money to run.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll for an informal ballot.

Mr. Comiskey said delegates had been paid money to vote for Mr. Holden, when the wildest confusion prevailed. [Cries of "Name them," "Who are they?" "Sit down."] He refused to cast his vote for the Ninth Ward. [Loud applause.]

Mr. O'Leary insisted turbulently on being heard. He yelled out that he was the man who had elected Mr. Holden, and he had polled, and done all sorts of things, which, owing to the war-whooping around him, could not, unfortunately, be determined.

The calling of the roll proceeded.

Another man wanted to speak. He was not a delegate, but would be —— if he would sit down. He was one of the Conference Committee, and complained in a loud key that his labors were in vain.

The roll was continued with with similar interruptions, and resulted thus:

Whole number of votes cast	128
Necessary to a choice	64
Holden	73
Ogden	45
Greenebaum	6

Mr. Ennis said Mr. Schintz had told him that if he had received unanimous nomination—

Mr. Schintz—"Mr. Chairman, I said no such thing—" The remainder of the speech was drowned in a derisive yell.

Mr. Comiskey nominated Mr. Thomas Hoyne.

Following this was a scene which, to use a stereotyped phrase, "defies description." The yells, shouts, entreaties, threats and objurgations of the convention could find a parellel only in pandemonium, Mr. Holden being the cause thereof.

The second, and formal ballot, resulted thus:

Whole number of votes cast	126
Necessary to a choice	64
Holden	102
Fuller	1
Hoyne	23

Amid the most indescribable confusion, the nomination was declared unanimous, and a committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Holden to obtain his sanction to the nomination, bets of 200 to 1 in favor of his accepting being freely offered, but finding no takers.

The convention then found itself nominating for City Collector.

Mr. Young nominated W. J. Onahan.

A ballot was taken which resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. Onahan.

The usual committee of three was sent after him.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a City Attorney.

George A. Meech, Theodore Schintz, D. J. O'Leary, Thomas A. Moran, and P. McHugh were successively nominated.

Mr. Holden, having come in, took his stand on the platform, and spoke. He said that, with a full knowledge of the responsibilities of the office, and knowing also that he was the unanimous choice of both parties, and would have the support of all, he accepted the nomination. Only five days remained before the smashing of the Star Chamber ticket. He pledged himself to do his duty by the burnt out citizens of the North and South divisions. He felt, by their aid, to receive from 8,000 to 15,000 majority.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll for an informal ballot for City Attorney.

The ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	120
Necessary to a choice	61
Meech	44
McHugh	56
O'Leary	21

The second ballot resulted thus:

Whole number of votes	120
Necessary to a choice	61
Meech	41
McHugh	79

Mr. McHugh was therefore declared unanimously nominated.

Albert Nicholson was nominated Clerk of the Police Court. Mark Clinton was also nominated.

After the usual amount of delay, and wrangling, and balloting, and withdrawing, Mr. Nicholson was unanimously nominated.

Ex-Alderman Hildreth and R. J. Barrett, Mr. O'Connor, and A. S. Alexander were nominated for the Police Magistracy on the West Side, and Mr. Barrett declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

The name of Daniel Warner, of Lemont, as Commissioner for the District of Lemont. Mr. John Cooly, of Palos, was also nominated. A ballot taken on the nominations showed Mr. Cooly the nominee of the convention.

The convention then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

DECLINE THE HONOR.

Letter from Ira W. Buell, Esq.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have just been informed, to my surprise, of my nomination to the office of Judge of the Superior Court by the political conventions just held in this city. This was without my knowledge or solicitation. In the midst of our great calamity I have no heart for political warfare, and shall make no effort for personal political preferment. While I am grateful to my friends for their partiality, I do respectfully but peremptorily decline to go before the people at this time as a candidate for office.

Respectfully yours,
CHICAGO, Oct. 31, 1871. IRA W. BUELL.

Letter from W. H. Milligan, Esq.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Perceiving that my name has been placed on the opposition ticket for Alderman of the First Ward, I embrace this earliest opportunity, while thanking my friends for their partiality, to say that I am not a candidate for Alderman at the ensuing municipal election, and hereby decline the nomination.

Yours, &c., W. H. MILLIGAN.
Chicago, Oct. 31.

Suggestions from an English Source.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

LONDON, 13 Colville Road, Kensington Park, Oct. 14.

SIR: The terrible calamity that has befallen your great and prosperous city has aroused as well the sympathy as the interest of all peoples, with a view to alleviate the present condition of your people,—our people,—and to establish some precautionary measures against a like event, with its direful results, in future. That Chicago will arise in greater beauty and strength than before from her present ashes and tears, there is no doubt. Her people are the people of progress, and her progress is the pride of all peoples. May she again assume, with God's help, more moral and material greatness, and resume her power in the garden of the West, accepting this calamity as "a blessing in disguise."

Long ere this reaches you, the telegraph will have informed you of what American citizens and their generous English hosts have done to soften the hardships so suddenly and fearfully thrust upon your citizens of Chicago. Would that we could do more.

In addition to our monetary mites, permit me to make the following suggestions, with all deference, to the architects and builders in the reconstruction of "New Chicago," to be considered as an intention of further aid:

Your own premonitions on the 27th ult. seem, at this moment, almost prophetic. Alas! their realizations was so nearly terribly true. Notwithstanding "your lake kissing your streets," an insufficiency of water-power prevailed. Notwithstanding the example of every city in the Union as a precaution, your houses and streets were constructed, wonderfully and fearfully. Drainage, sewage, bridging—in a word, all details of sanitary and safety principles were almost ignored. Why? Simply because of hurry. In this one word hurry is comprised the basis of most of the disasters in the United States than in anything else. To avoid this, then, do not let your citizens rush hurriedly to rebuild your city—the Metropolis of the West. Call a council of your capitalists and architects, engineers and builders, and let deliberation, intelligence, ability, and energy, with capital, combine and "see that the sanitary, the safety, the decorative, and the useful principles of constructing a city prevail. The eyes of the commercial world, with a thousand subjects of projection and objection, are turned toward your city of the future. Let it, then, be mapped out and constructed with the view to solidity and safety; and, before two years pass away, her commerce, her wealth, her domestic and foreign interests, will increase tenfold her past. In this mapping and reconstruction, a great and vital interest prevails. Your city government and men of power should not merely consider Chicago from a small standpoint, solely local. Its foreign importance, as the great granary of the world, the huge store of breadstuffs for the globe, the cattle mart of the Great West, should be deeply and earnestly considered. Again: Chicago should look to the fact that she can be made the great manufacturing centre of the West. To this end her railroad and other beneficent corporations should also earnestly look and sincerely act. In my humble capacity, permit me to proffer every facility towards the end by offering any and all necessary engineers, architects, and building supplies from this side the channel, under circumstances that will meet the approval of those interested in your midst, whose views and requests I invite, and to whose aid I will give cheerfully mine to rebuild your future city worthily and properly. L. MORTON MONTGOMERY.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report of Sanitary Superintendent Rauch—Mortality Report for Seven Days—The General Health of the City Good—Precautions Against Small Pox.

The Board of Health did not hold a meeting yesterday, there not being a quorum present. Dr. Rauch, the Sanitary Superintendent, however, had prepared his report for the week ending October 30, and as it is of great importance, a synopsis is appended. There were 97 deaths during the week, 47 being females and 48 males. During the same period in 1868 there were 103, in 1869, 120, and in 1870, 116 deaths. Convulsions caused the death of 14, pneumonia of 7, typhoid fever of 6, other fevers of 6, consumption of 4, and diarrhea of 6. 31 were under 1 year. 16 between 1 and 2; 3 between 2 and 3; 5 between 3 and 4; 3 between 4 and 6; 2 between 5 and 10; 6 between 10 and 20; 8 between 20 and 30; 9 between 30 and 40; 6 between 40 and 50; 3 between 50 and 60; 4 between 60 and 70; 3 between 70 and 80. Unknown, 1. Ninety-eight bodies have been thus far recovered from the ruins. The nativities of the deceased were as follows: Canada, 1; Chicago (native), 14; Chicago (foreign), 31; other parts of the United States, 13; England, 2; Germany, 10; Ireland, 9; Norway, 1; Scotland, 3; Sweden, 3; unknown, 1. On the 23d of October there were 14 deaths; on the 23d, 15; on the 24th, 13; on the 25th, 22; on the 26th, 11; on the 27th, 10, and on the 28th, 12. The mortality by wards was as follows: 3d, 6; 5th, 1; 6th, 4; 7th, 5; 8th, 18; 9th, 9; 10th, 4; 11th, 8; 12th, 4; 13th, 2; 14th, 7; 15th, 17; 16th, 4; 17th, 2. Accidents, 4; Carpenter School, 1; Foundling Home, 2; Half Orphan Asylum, 1; Mercy Hospital, 1; Washington Home, 1.

In his remarks, the Sanitary Superintendent says that the number of deaths is not much in excess of the usual number at this season of the year. Although satisfied that more deaths have occurred, of which there is no record, it is impossible in the present disturbed condition of everything to strictly enforce registration. A careful analysis of the causes of death reveals the fact of the total absence of any epidemic tendency, or the prevalence of any particular disease. The general health of the city was remarkably good before the fire, and the report shows that it still continues so, taking into consideration the surrounding circumstances. Death was hastened in many cases by exposure. The raising of the grade in certain parts of the city was a subject of great importance, as was the opening of streets in the North Division to the lake to afford proper ventilation. He recommends the passage of an ordinance prescribing the lands in which distilleries, slaughter-houses, and establishments that may become deleterious to health shall not be erected, and prescribing conditions under which they may be constructed outside of said limits.

Two cases of small pox had been reported during the week, one, a child four years of age, living in the barracks on the corner of Elizabeth and Madison streets. The family was at once returned and the place thoroughly disinfected. All the vaccine that it was possible to get was secured, and the work of vaccinating all who live in the barracks was commenced at once. Over four hundred were thus protected. The same course will be pursued at the other barracks as soon as sufficient vaccine matter can be obtained. Unless great care is taken, small pox will become an epidemic. The question of overcrowding the destitute is being investigated, and unless something can be done to prevent it much sickness will ensue.

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

The Chicago Fireman's, Merchants,' Chicago Fire, Germania, State, Home, and Mutual Security Insurance Companies Cited Into Court for Dissolution.

The question of the appointment of Receivers for several of the insurance companies, heretofore brought into the Circuit Court, was intended to be brought under discussion yesterday, but, owing to the meeting of the Judges in relation to the perfection of legislation to protect titles, the matter was laid over until Friday next.

The people of the State of Illinois, represented by their legal adviser, the Attorney General, yesterday cited into the Circuit Court, for the purpose of dissolving them, several other insurance companies upon the official statement of the Auditor of Public Accounts, in each case that the assets of the company are insufficient to justify the continuance in business of the companies. In each case a Receiver is asked to be appointed. The bills were against

The Chicago Fireman's Insurance Company: Amount of risks, December 31, 1870, $17,000,000; assets, $573,000; losses, $2,000,000.

Merchants' Insurance Company: Risks outstanding, December 31, 1870, $50,000,000; assets, $900,000; losses, $6,800,000.

Chicago Fire Insurance Company: Risks outstanding, $3,000,000; assets, 400,000; losses, 3,000,000.

Germania Insurance Company: Risks outstanding December 31, 1870, $6,000,000; assets, $263,000; losses, $1,500,000.

The State Insurance Company: Risks of December 31, 1870, $12,000,000; assets, $350,000; losses, $3,000,000.

The Home Insurance Company: Risks, December 31, 1870, $5,000,000; assets, $250,000; losses, $2,000,000.

The Mutual Security Insurance Company: Risks outstanding December 31, 1870, $4,000,000; assets, exclusive of capital stock not paid up, $280,000; capital stock subscribed but not paid up, $181,675; losses, $1,800,000.

How to Accommodate Our Future Business.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I wish to offer to our citizens a few suggestions as to the rebuilding of our city.

Let us so place it that ample room will be given to accommodate the business to be done by a population of three millions of people, for, despite our great calamity, this being the natural transfer point for the great Northwest, it is perfectly safe to predict that an area of such boundless extent will, when peopled even as thickly as the Eastern States, require a city of that size to do its trading.

To this centre of trade there are from the lake two accessible points—the Chicago and Calumet Rivers. To-day we have only to deal with the commerce centring in the Chicago River; though this generation will not have passed away before the Calumet will be as important as to-day the Chicago is.

The commerce of the river, and of the port which will be formed before the city, requires for the prosperity of the town cheap trans-shipment. How can this be obtained?

I answer, by dedicating to a great central depot an area sufficient for the needs of not alone all the railroads now centring here, but for those which must in the future be built to meet the requirements of ten times the present population in the country (tributary to us.

This can be obtained by the yielding of the portion of the lake front as proposed, and by subsequent filling up of the lake as required.

But, after this is done, how treat the river that it may be made, to its utmost capacity, available?

Let the railroads now having their stations and depots at different points in the city be given, upon equitable terms, the right of way along the river to the great depot. Let this right of way be a sufficient distance from the river to allow ample room for warehouses to be built between the railroads and the river. Let this be done on the north and south sides of the main stream and the branches. Then every lot will be so situated that elevators can be built upon it, and, under the present legislation, each warehouse or elevator can have its switch, and the incubus under which the city has been now long enough groaning, the elevator ring, will no longer weigh upon our best energies, and paralyze and drive off, by its high tariffs, commerce which naturally and of right belongs to us.

For crossing the river, dispense with bridges and build tunnels as soon as practicable. And let all plans yield to this paramount one of giving commerce every facility, so that its interests may be upon too large a scale for any monopoly.

Before the railroads get these privileges, let such proper action be taken, as to prevent them, in their greed for dividends, from interposing barriers between us and our customers.

Let the railroads compensate the owners of lots for what they take, as they would if they took the right of way across a farm. Or, better still, let this area and right of way belong to no railroads, but to the city, and be free to and kept in repair by the warehouse lots upon its sides, by assessments upon them as for any other improvements. The increased value of the lots thus created between the railroads and the river would greatly aid in compensating the owners of the property to be taken. Now is the time for action, values will never again be so low. The mouth of the river is the natural centre, and let all commerce tend there, with no barriers or impediments.

This is Chicago's opportunity. If she neglects it, the roads south of us will ship through their grain by rail, and, little by little, we will find our relative importance decrease. The lake ports will ship to the north of us the grain which we have heretofore controlled; and every bushel that finds its way East from other points, instead of passing through Chicago, is a loss to us, not alone of the profits made and freight earned, but of profits on merchandise sold.

Let us, in the new city, have no Water street, a disgrace in its narrowness and inconvenience. Let us have no elevator ring, conspiring with railroads to levy tolls upon our natural customers, and thus check our growth; but, taking a broad, comprehensive view of the situation and its requirements, let us so plan this to be the Metropolis of America, that free trade and competition will, of themselves, work for our enduring and perpetual prosperity.

Chicago, Oct. 30. GEORGE M. SLOAN.

The Dismissals From West Point.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 25th inst. I saw a report stating that cadets Wilson, Frazier, Hubbet and Stiles had been dismissed from West Point for having shown violence toward other cadets. I have a far different statement of the case from parties who are friends of mine, and who are now in attendance at "The Point"—one a member of the graduating class of '72, the other a third year man. The report as coming to me from them, is this: At some time previous to the dismissal of the four cadets, two of their number, Wilson and Stiles had repaid in their own coin some members of the second class who had perpetrated an "initiative" upon them shortly after their arrival at West Point. This, on the part of the new cadets, so exasperated the ones of longer standing that they determined to mete out to them a more severe punishment than they had previously done. Somehow, the "Plebes," as the fourth years are called, got wind of the affair. When the time came for the carrying out of the plot by the parties who expected to do the "hazing"—numbering four—they were somewhat amazed to find that the force of the defensive side was greater than their own by two, and, moreover that they were prepared to give them a warm reception, if necessary for the maintainance of their rights. The members of the more advanced class, who started with no other intention than the perpetration of a practical joke, became so angered at finding themselves frustrated, that they immediately threw themselves upon the unoffending ones with the intention of administering upon them a sound drubbing. The defensive side, Wilson and Stiles, in the meantime had obtained reinforcements, numbering four, and named Frazier, Hubbet, Miller, and Hammond, and were well prepared to defend themselves. Just previous to the onslaught, made by the offensive side, the former had requested two of their number to let the remainder do the fighting, if they must fight in order to defend their rights. Miller and Hammond were the two who did not engage themselves in the fight, which accounts for their escaping with no more severe sentence than restraint. In the disturbance which followed, the participants became so uproarious as to attract the attention of officials, who quickly ran to the spot, and as quickly quelled the rebellious spirit of the belligerents.

Soon afterwards an investigation was held by the officials, and, as the older class were more powerful, they succeeded in making more satisfactory answers (with a little assistance from all sources), and, as some one had to suffer, and the offenders had cleared themselves by the use of strategy, why the poor "Plebes" had to shoulder the consequences and march forthwith.

I have written this short statement of the affair in hopes that it may meet the eye of many of the acquaintances and friends of those young men, whom I, and my informers tell me, many of the cadets, consider very unjustly dismissed. If they had not resisted, they would have been branded as cowards by all their fellow cadets, and nothing is more odious in the military there at West Point in particular.

NADIR.

Chicago, Oct. 27.

RESTORATION OF RECORDS.

Joint Session of the United States, Circuit, Superior, and County Court Judges.

Draft of a Bill to Extend the Jurisdiction of Courts in Chancery, and to Provide for the Restoration of Lost Records.

The Act Relating to the Records of the Courts of the United States.

The Judges held their joint session yesterday, there being present Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court; Judges Farwell, Rogers, and Booth, of the Circuit Court; Judge Gary, of the Superior Court, and Judge Wallace of the County Court. Judge Gary, as the Chairman of the sub-committee, presented, as a report, the following draft of a bill:

A BILL for an act, to be entitled "An act to amend Chapter 21 of the Revised Statutes of 1845, to extend the jurisdiction of courts in Chancery, and to make provision for the restoration of lost records, and for additional security for land titles."

Section 1. That when any bill in chancery shall be filed, alleging that the complainant has any estate, interest, or right in, or specific lien or incumbrance upon, any lot, piece, or parcel of land, the evidence whereof is wholly or in part lost, by reason of the loss or destruction of any records, books, papers, maps, or plats of any public office, the court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the same. If the complainant claims an estate, interest, or right of the same nature and extent in, or a specific lien or incumbrance upon several lots, pieces, or parcels of land, all may be included in one bill, though other parties may be interested in some and not in all such lots, pieces, or parcels; and several persons having estates, interests, or right in, or specific liens or incumbrances upon, the same lots, pieces, or parcels of land, joint or several, may join as complainants in one bill.

Sec. 2. Such bill shall state the name and residence in full of the complainant, and describe the lot, piece, or parcel of land, stating the section, township, and range, where the same is situated, and in what part of such section, and in what county, city, town, or village, and the name of any street on which the same abut, with the number thereof, if any, on such street, and between what intersecting streets, and what estate, interest, or right, lien or incumbrance is claimed, and what estate, interest, or right, lien or incumbrance, general or specific, is claimed therein or thereon by any other person, and who is in possession of any part thereof, and the names and residences in full of all such persons, if known to the person verifying such bill, and if not known, then stating all facts known to such person, as to the claims, possession, names and residences of such persons, and pray the court to investigate the matters alleged in such bill and by decree declare the estate, interest or right, lien or incumbrance of the complainant. Such bill shall be verified by the affidavit of the complainant annexed thereto; stating that the affiant has read, or heard read, such bill, and believes that all the allegations thereof are true, or, if it be impossible for such complainant to make such affidavit, the same shall be made by an agent of such complainant, stating therein that he is such agent, and the cause which prevents the same being made by such complainant.

Sec. 3. All persons named in such bill as claiming any estate, interest or right, lien or incumbrance, or as being in possession, shall be made defendants and summons shall be served upon them, if residents of this State, not less than ten days before the return day thereof, by delivering a copy to them personally, if they can be found; but, if they cannot be found, then all the facts in relation thereto shall be shown to the court, by affidavit and the court shall make such order as shall appear proper for a substituted service, taking care that the most effectual means be adopted to give actual notice of the suit to such defendant; and if any such defendant be a non-resident of this State, a copy of such summons shall be sent by mail, post paid, addressed to such defendant, at his residence or probable residence, not less than fifty days before the return day thereof, or delivered to such defendant personally not less than thirty days before the return day thereof, and the fact of such copy being so sent or delivered to be proved to the Court by affidavit.

Sec. 4. A copy of the summons shall be published once in each week for eight successive weeks next before the return day thereof, in some newspaper published at the county seat of the county in which the court is held, if there be such newspaper, and, if not, then in the newspaper published nearest thereto; but if there be more than one newspaper published at such county seat, then the Judge or Judges of the court or courts having chancery jurisdiction in each county shall receive bids from all such newspapers as shall offer to do the same, and shall award the same to the lowest bidder, so that all such publications in any one county shall be in the same newspaper. Any weekly publication, issued upon the same day of every week, and circulating a weekly edition of not less than 500 copies to actual subscribers during the last preceding six months, and no other, shall be considered a newspaper, within the meaning of this act. The publisher of such newspaper shall supply weekly, free of charge, to each judge and clerk of any court having chancery jurisdiction, a copy thereof, to be kept in court for reference, and a recital upon the records of the suit of the fact of publication of such summons shall be evidence thereof.

Sec. 5. The complainant shall prepare a notice of the suit in the following form:

Notice of Suit to Secure Title.

Name of court.	No. of suit.	Date of filing.	When returnable.	Description of property.
Circuit	150	30	Monday Jan., 1872.	E. ½ S. E. ¼ S. 15, T. 39 N. R. 14 E. 3 P. M., in Chicago, Cook County, Ill.
Superior	190	1st	Monday Feb., 1872.	E. ½ S. E. ¼ S. 15, T. 39 N. R. 14 E. 3 P. M., in Chicago, Cook County, Ill.

and the Clerk of the court, in which the suit is, and the Recorder of Deeds of the county shall each keep in their respective offices, books ruled and headed with like titles as such notices, in which such complainant shall cause the contents of such notice, except the titles, to be recorded under the appropriate titles, at the time of filing such bill, and such complainant shall also cause the contents of such notice, except the titles, to be published under like titles in the newspaper selected for the publication of summons, once in each week, for four successive weeks, next before the return day of the summons, the evidence of which publication shall be as before provided.

Sec. 6. All persons, other than the complainant, claiming any estate, interest or right in, or a lien or incumbrance, specific or general, upon any part of the premises described in any such bill, whether they be named therein or not, shall be considered as defendants thereto and may, as though they were named as defendants therein, appear at any time before final decree and oppose any decree affecting such claim, and if a reasonable ground be shown to the court to suspect that any such bill is filed with a fraudulent or corrupt design to obtain a decree to which the complainant is not entitled, the Court may permit any person to appear and oppose the prayer of the complainant, upon such person giving to the complainant bond, with sufficient security, conditioned to pay all costs which may be awarded in favor of the complainant against such person, and where a claim of an estate, interest, or right in, or specific lien or incumbrance upon, any part of such premises, the evidence whereof is wholly or in part lost, as specified in the first section of this act, such person may file his cross-bill in said suit, in substance the same as an original bill under this act, making all of the parties to said suit defendants, and adding such other parties as may be necessary, if any, upon which cross-bill, the same proceedings shall be had in all respects as are herein provided in the case of original bills except that as to all parties who have appeared in such suit, a delivery of a copy of the summons to the solicitors of such parties shall be a sufficient service. But nothing in this section contained shall prevent any person from filing an original bill in any case; nor shall a suit pending on a bill by any complainant prevent any other complainant from filing and prosecuting another bill in relation, in whole or in part, to the same premises on all such subsequent bills, and the parties to all former bills pending in relation, in whole or in part, to the same premises shall be made defendants or the decree thereon shall be, as against them only, of no effect; and no decree made under this act shall be impeached, set aside, or in any manner affected by any decree thereafter made upon any other original bill under this act, whether filed before or after the filing of the original bill in the suit in which such decree was made.

Sec. 7. Any person claiming an estate, interest, or right in, or lien or incumbrance upon, any lot, piece, or parcel of land, and alleging that the evidence whereof is wholly or in part lost, by reason of the loss or destruction of any records, books, papers, maps, or plats of any public office, may cause to be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, in the county where such premises are situated, a notice describing such premises, stating what estate, interest, or right in, or lien or incumbrance upon such premises is claimed by such person, and that the evidence thereof is wholly or in part lost, as aforesaid, and the name and residence in full of such person, and if such person be a non-resident of this State, stating, also, the name and residence of some person in said county with whom a copy of any summons issued under this act may be left, and all such claimants shall be made defendants by name in all bills filed under this act, in relation to any premises described in any such notice; or if such notices be filed in such Recorder's office after the filing of such bills and more than ten days before the return day of the original summons thereon, such claimants shall be made defendants by amendment to such bills and a summons sued out and served upon such claimant as herein before provided, and a copy thereof also left with any person named in such notices, for that purpose as aforesaid if such person can be found in the county. No decree made without complying with this section shall be valid against the claimant as to whom it is neglected, but such notice shall have no other effect than is in this section provided, the only object thereof being to prevent, as far as possible, decrees being made without notice to all persons interested.

Sec. 8. All pleadings subsequent to the bill shall be governed by the rules and practice of courts in chancery now in force; and all provisions of law in relation to the abatement and revival of suits in chancery, and the general rules and practices of courts in chancery, not inconsistent with this act, shall be applicable to suits under this act. But no abbreviations shall be allowed in any summons, bill, answer, decree, or other part of the proceedings in any suit under this act, except in the notice of suit hereinbefore required; nor shall any erasure or interlineation be allowed in any summons, bill, answer or order, paper filed in any such suit; and if by accident any erasure or interlineation become necessary upon any book upon which any part of the proceedings are recorded, the same shall be repeated upon the margin, and signed by the Judge before whom the proceedings are had. All numbers shall be written out in words and repeated in figures.

Sec. 9. The forms of summons, bills and decrees shall be in substance such as are shown by the schedule of this act, and any unnecessary departure from such forms shall, under the direction of the court, be corrected at the cost of the party or the solicitor making the same, or the court may, in its discretion, refuse to proceed with the suit, and dismiss the same, with liberty to the complainant to begin anew, but no such departure shall affect the validity of the proceedings, except during the pendency of the suit in the same court, or in the Supreme Court on appeal or writ of error, unless therein by the party questioning the same was prevented from having notice, actual or constructive, as provided by this act of the pendency of this bill.

Sec. 10. Any decree made under this act shall, from and after the adjournment of the term of the court at which the same is made, unless a cross bill be filed during such time under the next section, or unless the same be appealed from during such term, and if so appealed from, therefrom and after the disposition of said appeal without reversing or modifying such decree, or if modified, or new decree be made by the Supreme Court, as to which the same is so modified or made, be conclusive evidence of such estate, interest, or right in, or specific lien or incumbrance upon such premises therein described, as may be declared by such decree, in favor of all persons who, coinciding in and relying upon such decree in good faith without knowledge of any adverse claims [illegible] consideration, acquire any estate, interest, or right in, or specific lien or incumbrance upon such premises, or any part thereof, based upon such decree, and accrued before the filing of any cross bill under the next section, and before actual notice of the suing out of any writ of error to reverse the same and before the same shall have been actually reversed upon writ of error, or upon a writ of error of which the person acquiring such estate, interest, right, specific lien or incumbrance, had actual notice before the acquisition of such last mentioned estate, interest, right, specific lien or incumbrance, in any manner affect the same; and such decree shall also be conclusive evidence as aforesaid in all other cases until reversed or set aside as provided in the next section or upon writ of error.

Sec. 11. Any person having any estate, interest, or right in, or specific lien or incumbrance upon any premises in relation to which any decree shall have been made under this act adverse to the estate, interest, right, lien or incumbrance declared by such decree, and who was not personally served with summons, and who did not appear in the suit in which the same was made, may, during or within three years after the adjournment of the term at which such decree was made, or if such person be within 21 years of age, or of unsound mind, then within three years after arriving at the age of 21 years, or being restored to sound mind, file in the court in which such decree was made, a cross-bill in substance the same as upon which the same proceedings shall be had as upon an original bill, under this act, except that no persons shall be made defendants thereto, or allowed to appear and oppose the prayer of the complainant therein, other than those claiming under such decree or in possession of some part of such premises, and thereupon the court shall hear and determine the matters alleged in such cross-bill and make such decree as the case may require. If the complainant, in such cross-bill, establish any estate, interest or right in, or specific lien or incumbrance upon any part of such premises adverse to that declared by such former decree, the same shall be declared by a decree upon such cross bill. If the same can be done without prejudice to the rights protected by the provisions of section 10 of this act, and if not, then the decree shall provide for indemnity or compensation in lieu thereof, to be paid by the party in whose favor such original decree was made, his heirs, executors and administrators, such indemnity or compensation to be ascertained by the court upon the basis of values at the time such original decree was made; and, if any such former decree be reversed upon writ of error after the acquisition of rights protected by section 10 of this act, and by any decree made under this act after such rights are acquired, any estate, interest or right, or specific lien or incumbrance adverse to such protected rights be declared, indemnity or compensation shall be made therefor in the manner aforesaid.

Sec. 12. Appeals and writs of error may be prosecuted from all decrees under this act in the manner now provided by law, except that no person other than those who have, under the provisions of this act, appeared in the court in which the proceedings were had, or their heirs, executors, or administrators shall be allowed to prosecute such appeals or writs of error.

Sec. 13. Any person may require a complete record, at his expense, to be made of all the proceedings in any suit under this act, in a book to be kept for that purpose by the clerk of the court in which the decree was made, to be signed by the judge by whom such decree is made, and may also cause to be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county a copy from such complete record, certified by the clerk under the seal of the court; and in case of the loss or destruction of such complete record, or of the original proceedings, or any part thereof, if there be no copy thereof certified by the clerk, under the seal of the court, obtainable, a copy from such record in the office of said recorder, duly certified by him, shall be evidence of such proceedings.

Sec. 14. In all contests as to any estate, interest, or right in, or any lien of incumbrance upon any lot, pieces, or parcels of land, where the original evidence, in whole or in part, of such estate, interest, right, lien or incumbrance, cannot be obtained, and it is alleged that original or secondary evidence of the same would be shown in whole or in part by the records, books, papers, maps, or plats of any public office, but for the loss or destruction thereof, the Court shall receive as evidence of such lost or destroyed records, books, papers, maps, or plats, such notes, abstracts, minutes or copies therefrom, or what purport or are alleged to be, as such court shall be satisfied were fairly and honestly, in the ordinary course of business, made, and such court shall determine in relation to such estates, interests, rights, liens, and incumbrances upon such evidence in relation thereto as prudent business men, and their legal advisers were accustomed.

Sec. 15. When any petition in the nature of a bill in chancery shall be filed in any court of record, alleging that the record of any judgment, order or decree or any of the proceedings on which any judgment, order or decree is founded (other than a judgment order or decree for a tax or assessment of such court has been lost or destroyed, the court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the same according to the rules and practice of courts in chancery, and to restore such judgment, order, or decree, or any of such proceedings, or to render a new judgment, order, or decree upon such terms as may be just, and in such manner as to reinstate parties as nearly as may be, in the same position as they would have been in had such record not been lost or destroyed, to act upon a relation thereto before such loss or destruction.

Sec. 16. The rules of construction contained in chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes of 1845 shall be applied to this act.

Sec. 1. And, whereas, such loss and destruction of the records, books, papers, maps and plats of public has already happened in some of the counties of this State, whereby the titles of persons to estates, interest and right in lands and incumbrances upon real estate are rendered insecure and unmarketable, so that an emergency has arisen that this should take effect immediately, therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

No final action was taken, the bill proposed being laid over for deliberation, an adjournment being ordered.

THE U. S. RECORDS.

Congressional legislation for supplying the United States Court Records has heretofore been had, the following act having been approved on the 3d day of March, 1871.

An act relating to records of the courts of the United States:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That whenever the record of any judgment, or decree, or other proceeding of any judicial court of the United States shall have been, or shall hereafter be, lost or destroyed, any party or person interested therein may, on application to such court, and on showing to the satisfaction of such court that the same has been lost or destroyed without fault or neglect of the party or person making such application, obtain an order from such court authorizing such defect to be supplied by a duly certified copy of such original record, where the same can be obtained, which certified copy shall thereafter have the same effect as such original record would have had in all respects.

Sec. 2. That whenever the loss or destruction of any such record shall have happened, or shall hereafter happen, and such defect cannot be supplied as provided in the preceding section, any party or person interested therein may make a written application to the court to which such record belonged, verified by affidavit or affidavits, showing the loss or destruction thereof, and that certified copies thereof cannot be obtained by the party or person making such application, and the substance of the record so lost or destroyed, and that such loss or destruction occurred without the fault or neglect of the party or person making such application, and that the loss or destruction of such record, unless supplied, will or may result, in damage to the party or person making such application, and such court shall thereupon cause said application to be entered of record in said court, and due notice thereof shall be given, by personal service of a copy thereof upon each and every person interested therein, other than the party or person making such application, together with written notice that on a day certain, not less than sixty days after such service, said application will be heard by said court; and if upon such hearing said court shall be satisfied that the statements contained in said written application are true, said court shall make an order reciting what was the substance and effect of said lost or destroyed record; which order shall be entered of record in said court, and have the same effect, subject to intervening rights, which said original record would have had if the same had not been lost or destroyed, so far as concerns the party or person making such application, and the persons who shall have been personally served, as provided for in this act.

Sec. That in all causes which have been removed or shall hereafter be removed, to the Supreme Court of the United States—a duly certified copy of the record of such cause remaining in the said Supreme Court—may be filed in the court from which such cause was removed, on motion of any party or person claiming to be interested therein; and the copy so filed shall have the same effect as the original record would have had if the same had not been lost or destroyed.

Broken English.

Should the coming year develop in the current literature of England a new volume of British remarks on the United States, wherein the great republic shall be graphically abhorred, as nothing else than an incontinent pandemonium of sanguinary pattings through, burnings-down, and blowings-up, the peruser of the following sketch of lamentable personal adventure may safely conclude that the author of the first and the subject of the last are one and the same genuine Briton. It appears, according to the Evening Wisconsin, of Milwaukee, that during the last summer there came to our pretendedly hospitable shores, chiefly to effect local insurances upon certain American agencies of a large mercantile house in Manchester, a high-toned English gentleman, of deep voice, impressive manners, and native hat, coat, and whiskers, who though not exactly a convert to the Trollope, Marryat, or Basil Hall theory of barbarous Yankee institutions, was yet unwilling to commit himself to the roseate contrary until after he had inspected the land of the free through his own patronizing eye-glasses. It was the 13th day of July when he first set foot in this city; and, noticing almost immediately that some exciting theme was current amongst the citizens, he "asked A'ter, y'know," what was the trouble? The reply explained that the "Battle of the Boyne" was raging spiritedly up town somewhere, between a couple of religious or different colors, and that a few thousand soldiers were not considered an extravagant allowance by the State Government for a peculiarly sanguinary preservation of the city from incidental destruction. In short, the astonished and aimless visitor from abroad had landed right in the middle of a riot, and retired precipitately to the depths of his hotel in almost violently the day on which he had sanguinely expected better things. Just recovering from the shock of that alarming first impression, another omen found him standing upon the steps of the Astor House, preparatory to a Sunday afternoon stroll up the now quiet Broadway. A Sabbath's stillness was soothing to his recently overwrought nerves, and he was magnanimously relenting in some of his severer ideas respecting American customs and manners when a loud report, as of heavy artillery, started him anew, and presently there after a swiftly gathering crowd began hurrying past him towards the Battery. This meant that the boiler of a ferry-boat—the Westfield—had exploded, with a slaughter like that of a battle; producing scenes of horror to which those of the preceding day had been tame. Firmly convinced now that "this is a jolly nice kind of a country to live in, y' know," the horrified foreigner fled for his very life to Lexington, Ky., where his house had some trade interests, fondly hoping to remain there in comparative rural repose, until some apparent abatement of the [illegible] might be expected. But being still fearful of [illegible] something like complacency at last he retired to bed in a lofty chamber of his hotel there on the first night of his arrival; only, however, to be aroused terrifically in an hour thereafter by an alarm of fire, and driven headlong into the street from a chambery wrap in flames. This was a kind of Yankee calamity which had never before entered into his calculations; and now it occurred to him that the greatest safety from this most alarming of all American amusements must naturally be found in the stone buildings of the larger cities, where there were steam fire engines "and all that sort of thing, y' know." Hence, after transacting some business in the Southwest, he finally selected Chicago for permanent headquarters, and became a guest of the Sherman House. All the world is aware that the hotel is now in existence, and how ghastly and sympathetic imagination may judge what were the bewildered English gentleman's culminating impressions of the United States during those awful nights and days when the most terrible conflagration of history wrought square miles of ruin in the wonderful Garden City. Hatless, with singed whiskers, and dressed chiefly in a blanket, eye-glass and umbrella, he spent a day and a half upon the prairie, incessantly and insanely repeating to himself, "What next?" as though it were some chaos conundrum. Not to rejoice too much over so often defamed in adversity, suffice it to say that when last heard from, he was at the Newhall House, Milwaukee, in company with one of the wall-less Delmonicos of this city, on his way in the direction to re-embark for Europe. Being informed, in pitiful inquiry, as to the standing of American insurance companies since the fire, he said, "It's, y' know, quite ruined to think even of effecting the local [illegible] in Manchester, and I [illegible] will hurry back to England firmly convinced that the 'broken into' American customs are [illegible] as he ever [illegible] thought."